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International Herald Tribune

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Oh, Sorry: Tabloids Lose the Soccer War

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Remember when England's soccer stars were being passed off as drunken louts, a harmless embarrassment, more likely to be dribbling down the fronts of their shirts than toward goal?

That was three weeks ago.

Now they are national heroes, supported devoutly, and their accuser — the tabloid Daily Mirror — has apologized twice within a week. The first apology was expressed humorously to the players in reward for their 4-1 beating of the Netherlands. The second was offered, more sincerely, after the Mirror declared "football war" on Germany, England's semifinal opponent in the European Championship.

Politics and sports shouldn't mix. Page 20.

When the two rivals in war and soccer play Wednesday night at Wembley Stadium, no one will have more interest in a peaceful outcome than Piers Morgan, the Mirror's 31-year-old editor. If the game produces violence among the 76,000 spectators, Morgan is likely to receive some of the blame.

"It was intended as a joke, but anyone who was offended by it must have taken it seriously, and to those people I say sorry," Morgan said. He reportedly canceled plans to drop leaflets from a Spitfire over Berlin and to drive a tank to the German Embassy. But he couldn't take back the front page of the Monday Mirror, which featured a photo of England's stars Paul Gascoigne and Stuart Pearce in superimposed World War II helmets, and the headline: "ACHTUNG! SURRENDER! For you Fritz, ze Euro 96 Championship is over." Alongside was a letter from Morgan in parody of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration of war on the Germans in 1939.

Britain urged the press to keep calm. The Foreign Office said: "It's right to be patriotic. But we don't think that sporting events like this should be made a reason for antagonism against other countries."

The German coach, Berti Vogts, dismissed the clamor, saying, "You have to take it lightheartedly."

But the German captain and striker, Jürgen Klinsmann, who played last season for the English club Tottenham Hotspur, worried about an inflammatory climate around the expected 7,000 German supporters at Wembley.

"I know what the English press can do and what the English press is prepared to do," said Klinsmann, who will probably be sidelined because of a torn calf muscle. "For the

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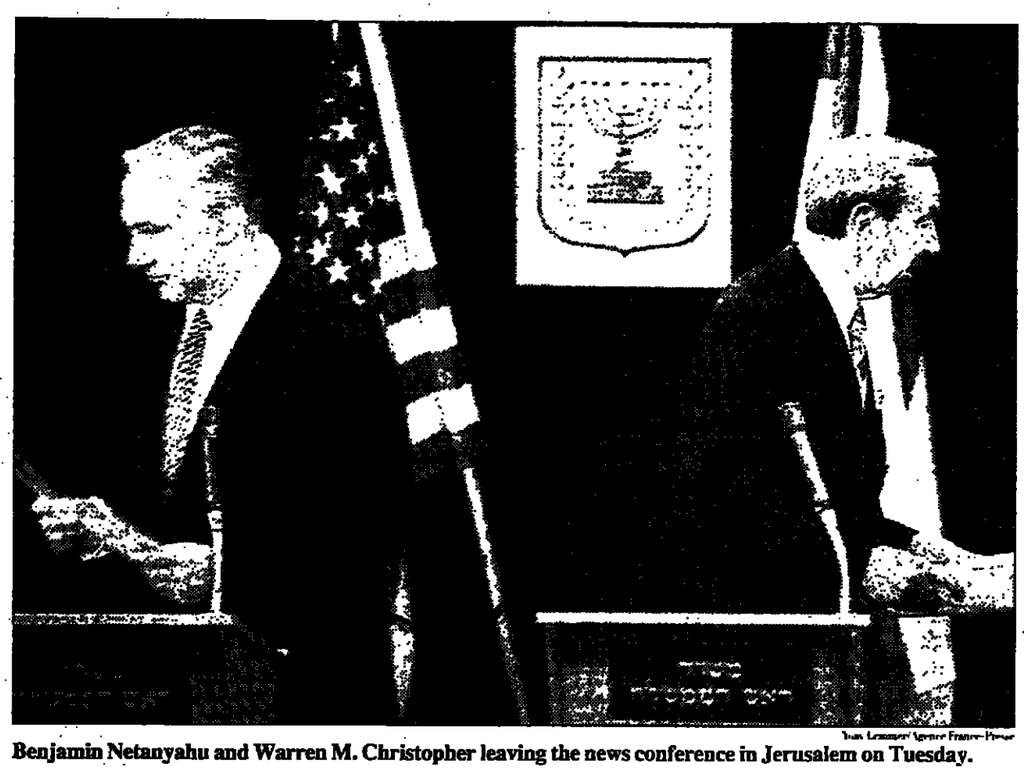

Ivan Sekretarev/Agence France-Presse

Benjamin Netanyahu and Warren M. Christopher leaving the news conference in Jerusalem on Tuesday.

Israel Drives Home Hard Line During Christopher's Visit

Nation's Security Comes First, Netanyahu Tells Washington

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Meeting with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher for the first time as Israel's leader, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu refused to yield Tuesday on the hard-line stands that have raised fears of a slowdown in Arab-Israeli peacemaking.

Mr. Netanyahu's reiteration of his tough approach to the Arab world, at a news conference with Mr. Christopher standing impassively at his side, seemed designed to emphasize to Israelis that his campaign commitments to put security first will not be watered down to please the United States or facilitate its Middle East diplomacy.

That impression also was encouraged by a statement from Mr. Netanyahu's office on Tuesday declaring that the U.S. secretary of state came at Washington's request, not Israel's. Indeed, the new chairman of the legislature's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Uzi Landau, said Monday that Mr. Christopher should have waited another couple of weeks to give the Likud government time to decide its policies.

The Clinton administration all but openly endorsed Shimon Peres in the May 29 election in Israel, assessing him as more flexible than Mr. Netanyahu in U.S.-sponsored peace negotiations. Although no one in Israel has forgotten that, Mr. Netanyahu has gone out of his way — and did again Tuesday — to call U.S. ties a pillar of foreign policy under his government.

Mr. Christopher, reporting on three hours of talks with Mr. Netanyahu, said he had come to renew the Clinton administration's commitment to those ties, to express U.S. willingness to continue helping in peace talks with the Arabs and to prepare for the first talks between Mr. Netanyahu and President Bill Clinton, scheduled for July 9 in Washington. Avoiding substance, he did little more than voice agreement with what Mr. Netanyahu said and express satisfaction that the new government wanted to continue negotiations with Arab nations.

"The prime minister made it clear to me, as he's just said, that he's interested in peace with security," he said, repeating one of Mr. Netanyahu's campaign slogans.

Despite Mr. Christopher's lawyerly effort to skirt points of contention, Mr. Netanyahu stood firm on several points that, if maintained in negotiations, would differ markedly from what the United States has been promoting in the Middle East for the last several years:

- Mr. Netanyahu declined to say squarely that Israeli troops would pull out of the West Bank town of Hebron as stipulated in agreements with Yasser Arafat's Palestinian Authority. He said Hebron presented "a difficult problem" because of the 400 Jewish settlers there, and said he was studying it carefully. "We believe agreements should be respected, but we also believe agreements depend on security," he said, adding, "We have to advance very slowly."
- He declined to embrace land for peace as the basis for further talks with Syria, insisting instead that negotiations should resume "without prior conditions." Since the U.S.-sponsored peace talks with Syria began five years ago, they have revolved around some extent of Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, captured from Syria in 1967, in exchange for peace and normal relations with Damascus. Mr. Netanyahu suggested instead that "there are areas of common interest beyond the question, or below the question, of withdrawal" that Israel could discuss with Syria. His aides have raised the possibility of talks on Lebanon or water rights, flying in the face of repeated Syrian insistence that the Golan is the price of peace.
- He refused again to utter Mr. Arafat's name or to commit to meeting the Palestinian leader. Despite Mr. Christopher's public urging of a relationship between the new government and Mr. Arafat's authority, implying the need for meetings like those held by Mr. Peres, he said: "If it is in the interest of the security of Israel, then I will think about it."

Lebed's Rise: Loser to Hero in 6 Months

Gamble Turned a Tempermental General Into a Force for Law and Order

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — When the newly elected Russian Parliament convened in January, Alexander I. Lebed wandered the corridors like a ghost, forlorn and forgotten.

The military career of the retired lieutenant general ended abruptly after he was removed last summer as commander of the Russian 14th Army in a dispute with his superiors. By his own admission, he was burdened with a violent temper. He knew little of finance or commerce, so a career in business was out of the question. And while he had been elected to Parliament on the strength of his anti-corruption slogans, the party he joined somewhat haphazardly a few months earlier had been soundly rejected by voters after an inept campaign.

Mr. Lebed was a party of one. He had no firm political views, no legislative agenda, no allies, no future.

"He was lost," said Leonid Radzikhovsky, who became a key image-maker in Mr. Lebed's presidential campaign. "He was like a gambler with only 10 rubles left who could either buy a sandwich or stake it all at the casino."

Mr. Lebed staked it all. And last Tuesday — 160 days after Parliament's opening session — the bet paid off. Named by President Boris N. Yeltsin as national security adviser on the strength of his third-place finish in the first round of a hard-fought presidential election, Mr. Lebed, 46, became to all appearances the second most powerful man in Russia and, by Mr. Yeltsin's own account, his heir apparent.

In a whirlwind 48 hours, he was cast in the role of the president's enforcer, darling of the media, guarantor of democracy and author of the most quotable collection of sound bites in post-Soviet politics. All this for a man who got 14.5 percent of the vote.

That the presidency itself now seems within Mr. Lebed's reach reflects not only his appeal but also the wide-open nature of Russian politics — its weak political parties and institutions, its shifting alliances and, above all, its powerful president, who can rescue or ruin a career with a stroke of his pen.

Before his resignation from the army a year ago, Mr. Lebed had virtually no chance to become defense minister or even deputy defense minister — he had not attended the right schools or been

See RUSSIA, Page 10

7 Generals Purged

Bracing for the election runoff in Russia next week, President Boris N. Yeltsin removed seven army generals Tuesday. Four of them had been accused of plotting to stop Mr. Yeltsin's removal last week of the hawkish defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev. Page 10.

CIA Chief, Citing Security Threat, Maps a War Plan on Hackers

By Tim Weiner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Alarmed at the growing threat computer hackers pose to national security, the director of Central Intelligence, John M. Deutch, announced plans Tuesday to create a "cyberwar" center to protect the bits and bytes that weave the nation together.

The United States still cannot be brought to its knees by a madman with a modem. But the nation's intelligence agencies are alert to the threat of "very, very large" attacks on the computers that run Pentagon war rooms, power plants, telephone systems, air-traffic control and international financial transfers, Mr. Deutch said. "The electron," he warned, "is the ultimate precision-guided weapon."

Mr. Deutch said he was seeking to create a cyberwar center at the National Security Agency, the giant electronic-eavesdropping branch of American intelligence. He said the center could focus the government's efforts to understand and combat the threat that hacking attacks by governments, terrorist groups and mischievous 16-year-olds pose to Pentagon computers, public utilities and private banking records. To date, he said, the government's efforts have been scattershot.

Mr. Deutch's statement about information warfare, or cyberwar, came in testimony before Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, who called a hearing of a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee to discuss the little-understood, highly classified problem.

"There are some who believe we are going to have to have an electronic Pearl Harbor, so to speak, before we really make this the kind of priority that many of us believe it deserves to be made," Mr. Nunn said. "Do you think we're going to need that kind of real awakening, or are we fully alerted to this danger now?"

Mr. Deutch replied: "I think that we are fully alerted to it now. I don't know whether we will face an electronic Pearl Harbor, but we will have, I'm sure, some very unpleasant circumstances." He continued: "I'm certainly prepared to predict some very, very large and uncomfortable incidents."

Mr. Deutch said cyberwar could become a 21st-century national-security threat second only to nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.

His testimony reflected how the nature of national security has changed since the end of the Cold War. Once war planners worried that a single nuclear blast high over Omaha could crash every computer in the country, rendering communications networks brainless and war rooms powerless. Now they worry less about Russian rockets than about teenage hackers.

The threat of a large-scale assault on the nation's computer networks remains futuristic. Although po-

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Parents Get a Presidential Ear

For Clinton, Family Issues May Hold Key to White House

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Holding hands, the First Couple strode onto the stage under posters showing a child's line drawing of a house.

Holding hands, the Second Couple followed.

Like the campaign bus trips of 1992, it was a Clinton-Gore extravaganza, at the Gores' annual conference on family and work.

There was talk of "good fathers like Bill Clinton and Al Gore," of the "family-friendly workplace," "a brand new way of thinking about the wholeness of our lives."

There were video clips of family scenes from television programs and from movies, ranging from the idyllic to the most strained.

The speeches and panel discussion — with Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gore moderating — provided another glimpse of how Mr. Clinton has transformed a host of child-related or family-related issues into an unusual presidential campaign platform intended to appeal to a wide swath of the population — married couples who have children at home.

Within that group are other groups of swing voters — independent-leaning suburban voters, working-class Reagan Democrats and women of all classes.

Analysts say the strategy has paid off in public opinion polls.

As part of his efforts to sway voting parents, Mr. Clinton has borrowed a concept from the Republicans in the House of Representatives and proposed a change in the labor law to allow employees to choose compensatory time instead of overtime pay when they work more than 40 hours a week.

He also called for expansion of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 so that workers are granted up to 24 hours of unpaid leave annually for family events such as parent-teacher conferences.

In President Clinton's quest to win the favor of married voters, he is supporting things like school uniforms, school competency tests, youth curfews and a campaign to improve children's television.

Many of these feature the president more as a moral spokesman than a policy maker, talking

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Willbrodo Low/The Associated Press

President Clinton listening to panelists at the family and work conference in Nashville.

AGENDA

U.S. Base Hit By Saudi Blast

WASHINGTON (AP) — A truck bomb exploded Tuesday in a housing area at a U.S. Air Force facility in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, Air Force Secretary Sheila Widnall said.

The explosion caused 60 casualties, she told the House National Security Committee.

A spokesman at the State Department, Glyn Davies, said: "There are casualties, perhaps fatalities," adding that a tanker truck was abandoned in the northeast corner of the compound and the occupants fled.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 1.48	Down 0.13%
5719.27	138.65

The Dollar

New York,	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5285	1.5295
Pound	1.5404	1.5409
Yen	108.925	108.935
FF	5.1785	5.187

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
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Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Divorce, Manila-Style: Church and Customs Clash

By Meg Bortin
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Senator Juan Ponce Enrile was arguing with a priest.

When love goes out of a marriage, the senator was saying, we should do something about it.

"By the way," he added with a nervous giggle, "I have no intention of divorcing my wife."

The venue was not a confessional but rather a committee room at the Philippine Senate, where hearings are under way "to inquire into the propriety of enacting a divorce code" in the last major Roman Catholic nation without one.

Despite strong opposition from the church, arguments are being heard that it is time for change in a country where infidelity is so socially acceptable that even some senior politicians openly maintain several "wives," where a book called "Etiquette for Mistresses" has been a bestseller for years — but where Wife No. 1 has no legal recourse if her husband deserts the family.

At the center of the debate is an article in the Philippine Constitution declaring that the state shall protect marriage as an inviolable social institution and as the foundation of the family.

Opponents of divorce say this rules out any change. Proponents reply that the family is being undermined in a society that forces unhappy couples to stay married on paper, but tolerates adultery and even de facto polygamy.

Everyone agrees about the influence of the Catholic Church in the Philippines, where 85 percent of the 68

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Floating Missile Pad / **No Sailors Needed**

Automation at the Helm Of Tomorrow's Warship

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials are designing a new navy ship class that some believe could change maritime warfare as dramatically as the ironclad warships of the Civil War, the aircraft carriers of World War II and the ballistic missile submarines of the Cold War.

Called an arsenal ship, the new craft is essentially a floating missile pad run by remote control, with 500 vertical missile tubes able to fire against targets on land, in the sky or at sea.

The highly automated vessel would ply the waves with a few dozen sailors or perhaps even no crew at all, a radical departure from today's carriers, which have 5,500 crewmen.

The order to launch would not come from anybody aboard the arsenal ship, but from commanders — possibly in another military service — aboard another ship, or on a plane or even in a foxhole hundreds of miles away. The arsenal ship's missiles would be the U.S. Navy's first weapons designed to be fired by someone not on the ship.

The remote-control ship is a top priority for the service, which is developing its first batch of six on an extraordinary fast track. The project is expected to cost about $3.5 billion, and the Pentagon already has budgeted $520 million through the year 2000.

The cost of the robo-ship has been put at $550 million each and the Pentagon expects to have the first one in the water in five years, a third the time it has taken to design and deploy new models of other U.S. Navy ships.

The arsenal ships' first assignment, navy officials said, will be to anchor permanently in three hot spots — in the Pacific near Korea, in the Mediterranean and in the Gulf. One job for the arsenal ship is to slow an invasion, such as the 1990 invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, long enough for other U.S. forces to arrive.

"This is the first totally new warship concept by the navy since the 1950s, when it developed the fleet ballistic missile submarine," said Norman Polmar, a navy consultant and historian. "It's an opportunity for navy admirals to show they're not fighting the World War II battle of Midway, but taking advantage of the newest technologies."

Technology now allows an arsenal ship permanently stationed off a coast to do a job previously handled by missile batteries that had to be lugged into and out of a theater of battle. "Why put ashore vulnerable missiles and guns to deliver ordnance which can be fired with just as much accuracy and a great deal less inconvenience and danger from a ship standing well out to sea?" wrote Richard Sharpe, editor of Jane's Fighting Ships, in a new foreword to the directory.

Yet navy officials, desperate for upbeat news coverage after so many public-relations disasters and the recent suicide of the chief of naval operations, Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, are undecided about how to promote the arsenal concept inside the Pentagon.

Many military officials, including navy aviation, submarine and ship commanders, fear it will be so inexpensive to build and run compared with other ships, and its military punch so devastating, that it will endanger their weapons' budgets and turf. Army officials are uneasy that the arsenal ship will reduce the need for their ground-based missile defense and artillery weapons, such as the Patriot missile.

Moreover, the arsenal ship may threaten long-term funding for navy and air force long-range bombers, in part because the new ship's missiles can strike at longer range than planes, said Andrew Krepinevich, director of the Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, a defense think tank. "The air force could feel itself crowded out by the arsenal ship," he said.

So, navy officials at times understate their excitement about the new ship so as not to stimulate opposition from other commanders who fear for the future of their "rice bowls," as Pentagon programs are known.

"This ship is no cure-all," said a navy officer who earlier lavished praise on it. "People shouldn't see it as a threat to their program, but a complement to what they'll do in battle."

The new ship's most passionate defender is the Marine Corps, which thinks the vessel's punishing missile barrages could protect troops in amphibious landings.

The rationale for the arsenal ship rests on a geopolitical fact of life, as stated by Rear Admiral Daniel Murphy, head of surface warfare: "Nobody can deny us where we want to go as a maritime power in this world, from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Taiwan."

But in this era of tight defense budgets and the closing of U.S. military bases overseas, the navy is seeking cheap ways to fulfill its role of extending U.S. military power to far-flung regions.

Between the world wars the navy mostly relied on sending battleships when the U.S. government wanted to make a point. In the Cold War, when the navy's priority was confronting the Soviet Navy, it relied on aircraft carriers far out to sea.

Now that the Soviet Union is no more, military planners are shifting their combat doctrine to areas closer to coasts. That is where the arsenal ship will lie in wait — off the shores of countries where the United States suspects it may go to war.

Perhaps the boldest new technology aboard the ship is computer networking software that allows transmission of huge amounts of data among various locations.

One ship can track an enemy missile in flight, say, and send that data to all the ships in a fleet and onto land or to planes. Someone in a second location can push the "launch" button, and missiles lift off from a third site, an arsenal ship, for example.

That may emerge as the most radical of all the ship's attributes — the fact that although it is a navy craft, its weapons can be controlled by other military services.

But whatever its military potency, in this time of reduced Pentagon budgets, the arsenal ship's survival as a program depends on keeping costs down.

Military officials are pursuing an innovative fast-track method for developing the ship that they hope will save money. Ordinarily the military gives contractors precise specifications for building a weapon, stating, say, that a certain bulkhead must be one-sixteenth of an inch thick. In this case, the navy is telling bidders to draw up designs based on bare outlines of the arsenal ship's expected capabilities — for example, that it have room for 500 missiles.

Seeking to cut red tape and design time, the navy and the Advanced Research Projects Agency last month solicited bids by giving contractors a nine-page memo on the project. On previous ship programs, solicitations have droned on for 3,000 pages or so. The military wants to pick the best team by 1998 and get its ship in the water by 2001.

"The industry people who'll build the ship will design it from the beginning, using their commercial imagination, and that saves time," said Stan Siegel, the research projects agency's assistant maritime director. "Time saves money."

Once on station, the arsenal ship is expected to save funds through lean staffing. In 1992, when the navy decommissioned its last battleship, the Missouri, its 1,700 crewmen cost $67 million a year in pay and benefits. Thirty sailors on an arsenal ship would cost $1.4 million annually.

Although merchant ships were automated years ago to save crew costs, navy officials traditionally opposed doing the same because they wanted large crews around to repair battle damage.

So, to try to make the arsenal ship "virtually unsinkable" by mines, missiles or torpedoes — in the navy's words — they envision it with a double hull, a design never used on U.S. warships. It also is designing such features as having it ride low in the water to make it "stealthy" or hard to detect by enemy radar. The ship also would be protected by cruisers and destroyers.

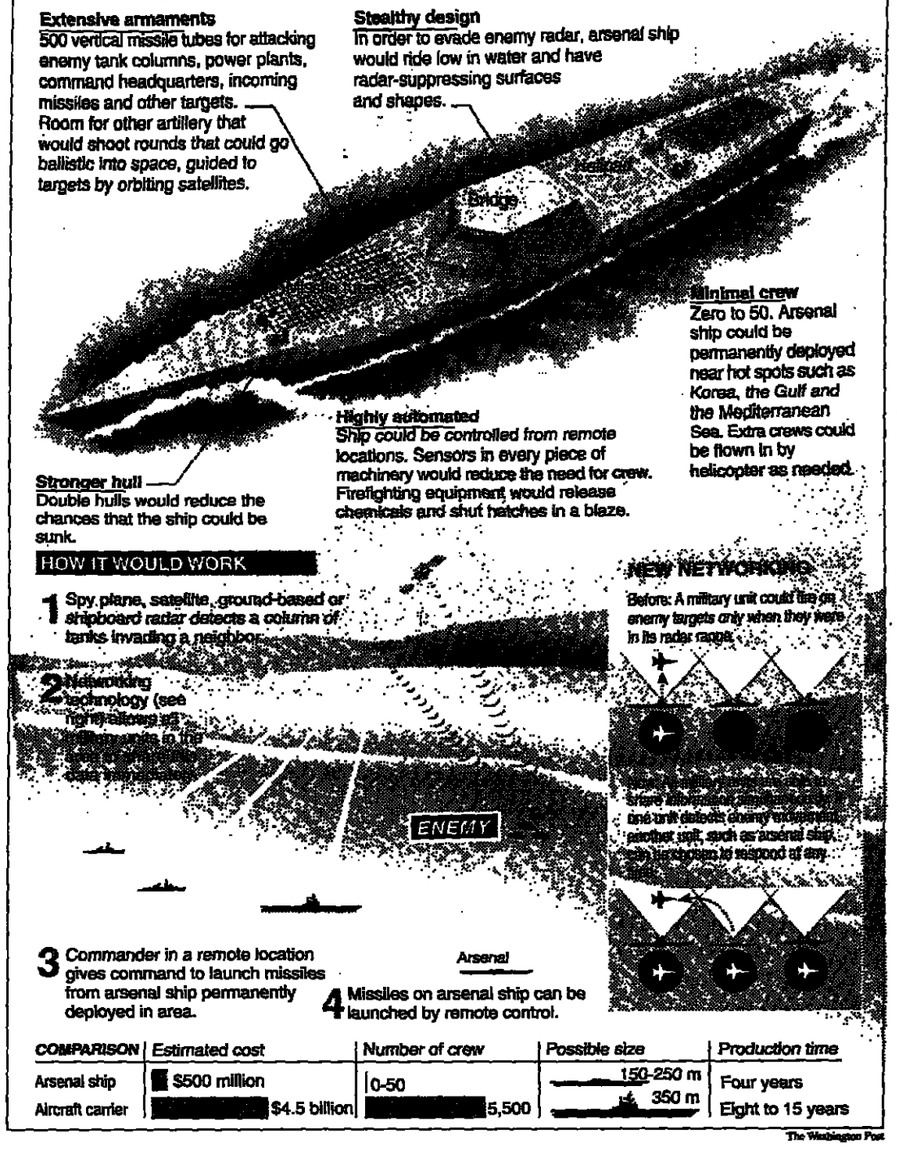
But some experts say the navy may regret claims the ship cannot be sunk. "Stealth or not, every submariner in the world is quietly drooling over the prospect of an arsenal ship that would provide the ultimate target," wrote Mr. Sharpe in the new Jane's directory.

The U.S. Navy's Dream Boat

The proposed high-tech remote-control weapon could operate at relatively low cost with a tiny crew.

ADVANTAGES

Below is an artist's conception of an arsenal ship:



HOW IT WOULD WORK

COMPARISON	Estimated cost	Number of crew	Possible size	Production time
Arsenal ship	$500 million	0-50	150-250 m	Four years
Aircraft carrier	$4.5 billion	5,500	350 m	Eight to 15 years

The Washington Post

Inmates Vow To Kill to Ease Jail Crowding In El Salvador

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran prisoners, angered by severe crowding that forces them to sleep in shifts and often to go without food, are threatening to murder fellow inmates selected by lottery beginning July 1 to force the government to deal with the crisis.

Prison conditions here, always grim, deteriorated in recent months as the police increased arrests to fight a crime wave.

According to Víctor Marina de Aviles, the government's human rights mediator, the situation is "inhuman and such a threat for potential violence that it is indispensable to resolve the crisis immediately, in a responsible, humane manner."

Mr. Aviles, who issued a report last week, found that the largest prisons were jammed with three times the intended number of inmates.

Across the country, 8,225 inmates are held in prisons with a theoretical capacity of 3,800.

Some prisoners have already been held longer than the maximum sentence they could receive for the crimes of which they are accused.

"The figures are unacceptable," Justice Minister Rubén Mejía Peña said in an interview. "Prisoners are in very bad conditions, but their biggest concern is their judicial status. Their biggest complaint is that they do not know what their sentence is or when they will be sentenced."

In addition, the nation's prisons have not been upgraded or repaired for decades because of the 14-year civil war, which ended in 1992.

The major factor in the present crowding problem is a recent surge in arrests as El Salvador has experienced its most pervasive crime wave in memory.

The seemingly endless stream of robberies, kidnappings and murders prodded the police to begin cracking down, especially on young men who belong to violent street gangs.

The uncertainty and the overcrowding led inmates at the Santa Ana prison, 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of here, to announce over the weekend that they would kill four prisoners, beginning July 1, if the crisis was not resolved.

The jail was built for 350 prisoners and now holds 787. As a result, many don't get meals and must take turns sleeping in the hard bunks or on concrete floors.

Abraham Paniagua, an inmate leader, said at a prison news conference that inmates would hold a "lottery of death" — with 787 pieces of paper put in a container, four with the word "death" written on them.

Those that draw the death slips would die, either by murder or suicide. The lottery idea is based on action in Brazil, where several prisoners have been murdered in similar conditions.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Smile! (Tell the French)

PARIS (AFP) — French people must learn to smile more at foreigners, speak more languages and be generally more hospitable if they are maintain France's status as the world's top tourist destination, according to a study by the Social and Economic Council.

France has 60 million visitors per year, bringing in 57 billion francs ($11.4 billion). But a strong franc and a spate of terrorist attacks have caused tourism to stagnate, ringing alarm bells in the Treasury.

Bahrain Flights Trimmed

MANAMA, Bahrain (AFP) — Royal Brunei and the German airline Lufthansa are suspending passenger flights to Bahrain later this year, company officials said Tuesday.

Lufthansa will stop services indefinitely to Bahrain on Oct. 27. Royal Brunei will suspend its operations Sept. 10, according to an employee in its Dubai office.

In a bid to beat traffic gridlock that leaves ambulances in a jam, Bangkok General Hospital has launched the city's first motorcycle medical service. Four hefty Hondas have been customized with life-support equipment and put on call with teams of two medics. *(AFP)*

All Nippon Airways and Air Canada said Tuesday they had applied to Japan's Transport Ministry for permission to share a route between Osaka and Vancouver. *(AP)*

Correction

An article and chart on French social services contained errors in some editions Tuesday. It should have stated that: a baby encouragement program pays up to $2,300 a year to each woman after giving birth; a monthly allowance of $120 is given for each child starting with the second birth; comprehensive medical and dental coverage is a available, with many charges reimbursed by the state; the official minimum wage is about $1,000 a month.

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
A heat wave will continue to build across the mid-section of the nation. Highs will be in the 90s later this week from Dallas to Kansas City and St Louis. It will be pleasant later this week from Boston to Washington, D.C. A few thunderstorms will affect the Southwest.

Europe
Southeast Europe will be unsettled later this week. Showers and thunderstorms will be common near Bucharest, Athens and Istanbul. London and Paris will be mild with some sunshine. Rome will have a good deal of sunshine as it turns a bit warmer.

Asia
Showers and thunderstorms will be common across central and south-central China Thursday and Friday. There will also be a thunderstorm on occasion in Shanghai. Hong Kong will be hot and humid with a thundershower possible. Showers in Osaka and Tokyo Thursday, then some sun Friday.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algarve	26/79	17/62 s	27/80	18/64 s
Amsterdam	18/64	13/55 pc	21/70	15/59 c
Ankara	31/88	11/52 s	32/89	17/62 s
Athens	34/93	23/73 pc	34/93	21/70 s
Barcelona	30/86	18/61 pc	24/75	17/62 pc
Belgrade	23/73	12/53 t	23/73	13/55 c
Berlin	18/64	12/53 c	21/70	12/53 sh
Brussels	18/66	11/52 pc	24/75	14/57 c
Budapest	22/71	10/61 r	24/75	14/57 r
Copenhagen	19/66	13/55 c	23/73	13/55 c
Costa Del Sol	29/78	18/64 s	28/79	20/68 s
Dublin	19/66	14/57 r	21/70	12/53 s
Edinburgh	17/62	14/57 sh	17/62	11/52 pc
Florence	21/70	13/55 c	20/68	13/55 t
Frankfurt	19/66	12/53 s	22/71	12/53 sh
Geneva	18/64	11/52 pc	22/71	13/55 pc
Helsinki	16/61	6/46 c	16/61	11/52 sh
Istanbul	31/88	20/68 s	34/93	21/70 s
Las Palmas	24/75	18/64 s	24/75	19/66 s
Lisbon	25/77	17/62 s	26/79	18/64 s
London	22/71	13/55 pc	20/68	14/57 r
Madrid	24/75	11/52 s	28/79	15/59 s
Mallorca	19/66	16/61 pc	23/73	18/64 pc
Milan	21/70	14/57 t	23/73	15/59 pc
Moscow	25/79	13/55 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Munich	18/61	9/48 t	19/66	10/50 c
Nice	20/68	16/59 pc	21/70	15/61 pc
Oslo	23/73	12/53 pc	23/73	14/57 sh
Paris	21/70	12/53 pc	25/77	14/57 c
Prague	18/64	9/48 sh	20/68	11/52 pc
Reykjavik	12/53	6/46 r	12/53	7/44 sh
Rome	22/71	13/55 s	22/71	13/55 s
St. Petersburg	16/61	9/48 sh	18/61	6/46 r
Stockholm	17/62	6/43 pc	18/64	11/52 s
Strasbourg	18/66	11/52 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Tallinn	18/61	8/46 c	17/62	12/53 sh
Venice	22/71	17/62 t	23/73	17/62 t
Vienna	19/66	13/55 t	21/70	12/53 pc
Warsaw	19/66	8/46 c	22/71	9/48 pc
Zurich	18/64	11/52 c	22/71	12/53 c

Oceania

Auckland	16/61	11/52 c	16/61	3/48 pc
Sydney	19/61	9/48 pc	16/61	6/46 pc

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Abu Dhabi	37/99	27/80 s	39/100	27/80 s
Beirut	31/88	21/70 s	32/89	23/73 s
Cairo	38/100	21/70 s	41/106	24/75 s
Damascus	32/89	19/61 s	34/93	19/66 s
Jerusalem	29/82	17/62 s	31/88	19/66 s
Luxor	43/109	22/71 s	47/116	23/73 s
Riyadh	41/105	22/71 s	42/107	25/77 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Algiers	23/71	16/61 pc	23/73	16/64 pc
Cape Town	17/62	6/43 s	23/73	9/48 pc
Casablanca	24/75	15/59 s	27/80	19/66 s
Harare	21/70	8/46 pc	23/73	10/50 pc
Lagos	29/84	23/73 c	29/84	23/73 c
Nairobi	19/66	12/53 c	21/70	11/52 c
Tunis	23/73	13/55 pc	22/71	14/57 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low W C/F
Bangkok	33/89	27/80 t	33/89	28/79 sh
Beijing	34/93	21/70 s	35/95	22/71 s
Hong Kong	30/86	28/79 pc	31/88	28/79 pc
Manila	33/91	24/75 sh	33/91	24/75 c
New Delhi	39/91	28/82 t	39/97	29/84 pc
Seoul	25/77	17/62 c	27/80	17/62 s
Shanghai	27/80	24/75 r	27/80	22/71 r
Singapore	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Taipei	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 sh
Tokyo	28/82	22/71 t	27/80	21/70 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	12/53	3/37 pc	19/50	1/34 pc
Caracas	30/86	20/70 t	31/88	25/77 pc
Lima	18/64	16/61 pc	18/64	16/61 pc
Mexico City	22/71	14/57 sh	26/79	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	26/79	19/66 pc	26/79	19/66 pc
Santiago	9/48	4/39 r	11/52	1/34 pc

North America

Anchorage	16/61	10/50 r	16/61	7/44 pc
Atlanta	34/93	22/71 s	32/89	22/71 t
Boston	24/75	15/59 t	24/75	14/57 pc
Chicago	28/79	16/61 s	27/80	18/64 s
Dallas	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	24/75 pc
Denver	32/89	15/61 s	34/93	18/61 pc
Detroit	27/80	13/55 s	25/77	17/62 pc
Honolulu	29/82	23/73 c	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	33/91	23/73 t	33/91	24/75 t
Los Angeles	23/73	16/61 pc	22/71	17/62 pc
Miami	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	25/79 pc
Minneapolis	26/79	15/64 s	26/79	16/64 pc
Montreal	21/70	10/50 pc	25/77	9/48 t
Nassau	31/88	24/75 pc	29/84	24/75 t
New York	30/86	15/61 pc	27/80	19/64 s
Phoenix	41/106	28/79 s	39/102	25/77 s
San Fran.	19/66	13/55 pc	19/66	15/59 pc
Seattle	20/68	10/50 sh	20/68	13/55 c
Toronto	23/73	12/53 pc	21/70	9/48 t
Vancouver	20/68	10/50 sh	20/68	14/57 c
Washington	32/89	18/64 s	29/84	21/70 s

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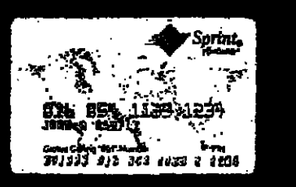

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Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111	Greece +	008-001-411	Netherlands Antilles ★ (Curacao & Bonaire) +	001-800-745-1111	Taiwan	0080-14-0877
Bahrain	800-777	Guam	950-1366	Netherlands +	06-022-9119	Thailand	001-999-13-877
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Chile	00◆0317	Jamaica (north)	875	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000		
China +	108-13	Jamaica (airports/docks)	5	Romania +	01-800-0877		
Colombia	980-130-010	Japan (IDC) +	0066-55-877	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6122		
Costa Rica +	0800-0013-0123	Japan (KDD) +	0039-131	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6122		
Croatia +	99-385-0112	Jordan	18-800-777	St. Lucia ★	1-800-277-7468		
Cyprus +	080-900-01	Kenya ★	0800-12	Saipan (Tinian and Rota) +	1-235-0333		
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THE AMERICAS

Mrs. Clinton's Muse Speaks Her Mind

Hint: She's Miffed About Her Press

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service

POMONA, New York — Maybe, Jean Houston mused after People magazine and the New York Daily News had departed and the New York Times and NBC had yet to arrive, the problem was one of cultural differences.

Maybe that's why, after the publication of the first excerpt of Bob Woodward's new book — which reveals her 18-month friendship with Hillary Clinton — she felt compelled to announce: "I'm not a psychic! I don't believe in spirits and spooks!"

Ms. Houston and her close friend Mary Catherine Bateson, an anthropologist, "come from another world," she said.

"We speak metaphorically. We are cultural creatives. We're not used to speaking to Beltway people."

Thus, she was stunned when the experience of imagining a conversation with Eleanor Roosevelt or Mohandas K. Gandhi — "four minutes, maybe, out of goodness knows how many hours," of discussion — came to sound like the summoning of the dead. What it was, she insists, was "a role-playing technique used every day in every major corporation in the world — an intellectual creative exercise."

As for the rest of the conversations with Mrs. Clinton in the White House: "We discussed Hegel. We discussed cholera in Bangladesh. We discussed the Grameen Bank," which gives small loans to entrepreneurial women in developing countries.

Mrs. Clinton, Ms. Houston said, also spoke about "her place in history and why she's catching all this flak — we talked plenty about that."

No guru role there, she declares, and no need for one. "Mrs. Clinton is a very committed Christian, a serious Methodist. The president is a prayerful man. They are people for whom spiritual life is deeply personal and highly practiced." Part of the wide-ranging conversation they had, she said, was "a fairly orthodox discussion of the nature of prayer."

So Ms. Houston feels "maligned" at being portrayed on New York tabloid covers as a spiritualist conducting seances in the White House solarium.

"It's the telephone game," she said. "Tabloids have taken from The Washington Post by way of Newsweek, and it all gets distorted. Someone should do a phenomenological study on how to destroy 30 years of solid research."

Ms. Houston, sipping hot tea on the screened porch of the country house where she has lived with her husband, Bob Masters, and many animals for more than 20 years, was in a state of high dismay. She was concerned about her career in light of the Woodward portrait, one she says she cannot recognize.

She said she initially agreed to be interviewed by Mr. Woodward because "he had a very weird version of what went on, just hearsay," and she had read and enjoyed his earlier books. Though she feels that he "greatly exaggerated" her role in Hillary Clinton's life, most of what she objected to was apparently "a matter of emphasis."

In the book excerpt, she said, Mr. Woodward "has used words that are novelistic, that are fun, but end up in wholesale maligning."

"Then people come to me with this blarney, this rubbish. I've been a serious scholar."

But it was easier for her to describe what she is not than what she is. "Philosopher" is a description she used frequently, along with the less easily defined "social artist." Worried about attracting unwelcome New Age labels, she talks about "human capacities" instead of "human potential," though the jacket of her latest book, "A Mythic Life," describes her as a "pioneer of the Human Potential movement." The word Mr. Woodward has used to describe her in interviews is "fringe." The word she used was "frontier."

A tall, ample woman of 57, russet-haired and "merry by nature" — though not, she conceded, at the moment — she was educated at Barnard College, did graduate work at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary, and holds a Ph.D. in psychology. She lectured on religion and philosophy at numerous colleges, acted in off-Broadway plays, joined an early research project on hallucinogenic drugs, and became close to Margaret Mead.

Mrs. Mead, who served as board president of the Foundation for Mind Research, which Ms. Houston and her husband founded in 1965 (and who was Ms. Bateson's mother), urged Ms. Houston to travel the world and study societies, she said.

Now Ms. Houston, author of 15 books, advises schools in developing countries, lectures to religious groups and such corporations as General Motors and Xerox and studies myths. She was on her way home Sunday from New Hampshire, where she had received the Joseph Campbell Award from an organization of mythologists, when she was greeted by camera crews at Newark Airport. The phone has not stopped ringing since.

The time she and Ms. Bateson spent at the White House — from an hour or two to several days during editing sessions of Mrs. Clinton's "It Takes a Village" — was great fun, Ms. Houston said. "We all enjoyed it. What Hillary likes about me — you don't see it today — is that I'm generally very funny. I tell stories and jokes. I give a lift to her spirits."

And what did she like about the first lady? "I find her a very feisty girl," she said. "She's warm, she's empathetic. I've been with her in working situations with her staff — the democracy! The participation! Her degree of caring about each person."

Mrs. Clinton, she said, "does her human homework. She reflects on her life, where mistakes were made, hones herself. This pillorying-Hillary movement has no idea."

The Associated Press

Jean Houston, a researcher and adviser to Hillary Rodham Clinton: "I don't believe in spirits and spooks!"

Another Stab At Campaign Fund Reform Fails in Senate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate effectively killed campaign finance legislation for the rest of the year Tuesday even though more than half the lawmakers indicated they supported the bill.

The bipartisan legislation, focused on Senate races, was intended to reduce campaign costs and the influence of special-interest groups and candidates' personal wealth.

A bid to end a filibuster mounted by the bill's opponents failed on a vote of 54 to 46, six votes short of the 60 needed. Voting to stop debate that was intended to block action on the bill were 46 Democrats and 8 Republicans; voting against were 45 Republicans and 1 Democrat.

Lawmakers have been deadlocked over campaign finance reform for more than a decade, but the action on Tuesday marked the end of such legislation this year, said the Senate Republican leader, Trent Lott. "It is very hard to get campaign finance reform in an election year," said Mr. Lott, of Mississippi. "Passions are running too high."

"This is not campaign reform," said Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, an opponent of the legislation. He said the bill was designed "to abridge the freedom of speech of candidates for the United States Senate, exactly what the First Amendment tells Congress it may not do."

But Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "This vote today is about whether or not the United States Senate is willing to stay here and work to produce campaign finance reform or whether it is happier with the status quo."

President Bill Clinton, who supported the bill, and the Republicans have traded blame for inaction.

Vice President Al Gore accused the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, Bob Dole, of "sweeping campaign finance reform under the rug."

"Rather than take on special interests, he's chosen to take their money and run," Mr. Gore said of Mr. Dole, who was the leader of the Republicans in the Senate before quitting the chamber this month to campaign full-time.

From Philadelphia, Mr. Dole responded: "I proposed campaign finance reform in 1990 and I don't think Al Gore said anything about it. My record is clear."

'Political' Churches Gain Acceptance

By Gustav Niebuhr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In evidence of a striking change in Americans' attitudes about religion and politics, a majority of the public now believes that churches should be allowed to express political opinions, a reversal from what a majority believed a generation ago, according to a survey of religious identity and political opinion.

Support for churches' expressing political opinions runs highest among white evangelical, or born-again, Protestants, a group that has grown enough over the past decade to bring it up to a quarter of the American electorate, roughly on a par with white Roman Catholics and members of main-line Protestant churches, like Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

The survey also shows that with the growth in numbers, white evangelicals have emerged as a cohesive force shaping American political debate and holding more conservative views than other groups on issues, including gay marriage, immigration policy and gun control as well as abortion. They are the group least enthusiastic about President Bill Clinton, but they are divided about the Republicans' record in Congress, making it difficult to predict how they will behave at the ballot box this fall.

But the survey also found that although Americans say they regularly hear clergy members speak out on a wide variety of political and social issues — especially hunger, poverty, abortion and school prayer — only about one of every 15 churchgoers reported being told how to vote. About twice that many, or 1 in 7, reported finding campaign literature in church before the 1994 mid-term elections.

The survey was being made public by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, an independent research entity in Washington, formerly known as the Times Mirror Center, which is now financed by the Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia.

The survey portrayed a nation in which 65 percent of the population can be characterized by one of three religious identities — white evangelical Protestant, 23 percent; white main-line Protestant, 22 percent, or white Catholic, 20 percent.

Of the remaining 35 percent, 9 percent are black Christians, including those within evangelical, main-line Protestant and Catholic traditions. Eleven percent identify with no religious tradition. Hispanic Catholics, other religious Hispanic people, Jews and Mormons account for 2 percent each, while smaller affiliations make up the balance.

One question the survey posed was whether churches should keep out of political matters, or whether they should express their views on day-to-day social and political questions. When this question was asked by the Gallup organization in 1968, 53 percent said churches should keep out of politics, while 40 percent said they should express their views.

But in the three decades since, according to the Pew survey, the public's views on this matter have reversed, with 54 percent saying churches should express their views, while 43 percent say they should keep out.

Among religious groups, 70 percent of white evangelicals said they favored churches' expressing political views, while 68 percent of black Christians did also.

But the survey also showed that a majority of the public still did not want clergy members to become overtly partisan. Yet, even here a shift may be evident.

In 1965, when Gallup asked if it was ever right for clergy members to discuss candidates or issues from the pulpit, 22 percent said yes. In the three decades since, resistance to politicking from the pulpit has eroded, and 29 percent are now willing to allow clergy members to discuss candidates from the pulpit, the Pew survey found.

Still, two-thirds opposed this idea.

City Loses MOVE Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a case that has haunted Philadelphia for 11 years, a federal jury has concluded that the city was liable for a fiery confrontation between the police and the radical group MOVE, a standoff that killed 11 people, including six children, and left a city block in ashes.

After nine days of deliberations, the jury said the city had used excessive force and violated the group's constitutional protection against unreasonable search and seizure when the police dropped an explosive device on the roof of the group's fortified row house on May 13, 1985.

The bomb ignited a fire that destroyed 61 other row houses in a black working-class section of the city. The jury ordered a $1.5 million settlement.

POLITICAL NOTES

Dole Tries New Clinton Attack

PHILADELPHIA — Describing an unsettled world threatened by instability in Russia and Central Europe, Bob Dole opened a new line of attack Tuesday on President Bill Clinton, warning that the nation could not endure leadership by "world-be statesmen still suffering from post-Vietnam syndrome."

He advocated a generally harder line in dealing with the nation's traditional enemies.

Mr. Dole, in remarks to the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia that sought to draw divisions between himself and the president on foreign policy, echoed the themes of an earlier address Mr. Dole made on Asia policy.

In Tuesday's speech, like that last month, Mr. Dole offered few new initiatives, but he warned once again that the Democratic administration was in danger of squandering the gains the West made with the collapse of the Cold War because of what he called Mr. Clinton's vacillation.

"In an era of tectonic shifts in world affairs, we must not continue to entrust American leadership to would-be statesmen still suffering from post-Vietnam syndrome," Mr. Dole said at the gathering. "This historic moment will not wait upon administration officials who believe that our Cold War mission was a mistake, was mistaken — not principled and noble — and who are still suffering from the illusion that communism merely fell instead of being pushed." *(NYT)*

White House Yields on Papers

WASHINGTON — The White House on Tuesday averted a contempt-of-Congress vote by agreeing to let some House lawmakers view 2,000 pages of documents concerning the travel office firings.

It was the second time in a month that White House aides held off a criminal contempt vote by the House in their showdown over documents with the Republican-led House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. The vote had been scheduled for Thursday.

This time, though, instead of turning over documents, the White House agreed to let a handful of committee members, both Republicans and Democrats, and their aides view the material. They would not be able to make copies. *(AP)*

Clinton Supports Victims' Rights

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton announced his support Tuesday for a victims' rights amendment to the Constitution, saying that crime victims as well as defendants must have rights in court.

"This is different," said the president, who has not backed any other constitutional amendment since taking office.

"Amending the Constitution here is simply the only way to guarantee that victims' rights are weighted equally with defendants rights in every courtroom in America," he said.

In this election year, a victims' rights amendment has bipartisan support in Congress. The Republican presidential candidate, Bob Dole, is for it and urged the president in a letter last week to "put partisanship aside," joining him in the effort.

After Mr. Clinton did just that on Tuesday, Mr. Dole issued a statement that "Bill Clinton's belated support of this very important amendment is but the latest episode in his ongoing game of follow the leader." *(AP)*

Abortion Foe Backs Dole Stand

NEW YORK — Cardinal John O'Connor praised Bob Dole's stand against abortion Tuesday but avoided being drawn into the Republican Party platform fight over the issue.

Mr. Dole, the presumptive presidential nominee, and Cardinal O'Connor met at the cardinal's residence near St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Before the meeting, Cardinal O'Connor, a fervent foe of abortion, said he was satisfied with Mr. Dole's view on the issue.

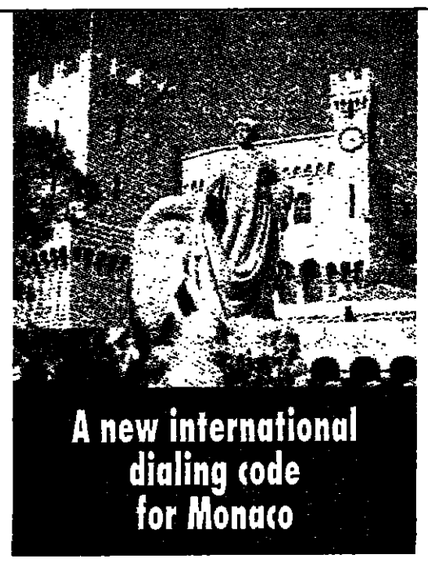
Referring to a possible call for tolerance on the issue in the Republican Party platform, Cardinal O'Connor said, "I think that Senator Dole has a wonderful pro-life position and I doubt very much that is going to change in any significant way." *(Reuters)*

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, describing why Republicans are down in the public opinion polls: "There are cycles in this country that are almost unavoidable, I admit that, and we have taken a beating in the last year or so." *(NYT)*

Away From Politics

- **Theodore J. Kaczynski pleaded innocent** to a 10-count federal indictment accusing him in four of the 16 "Unabomber" attacks, including two fatal explosions. Mr. Kaczynski, 54, could face the death penalty if convicted of any one of three charges relating to the fatal attacks. *(AP)*
- **Delegates of the American Medical Association** voted to continue opposing physician-assisted suicides. "We're here to treat patients, not to do away with them," Dr. Dennis Brown said. *(AP)*
- **A tornado in suburban Washington** damaged 25 homes and knocked out power to 100,000 residents, while storms in Pennsylvania dumped hail and a record amount of rain. *(AP)*
- **Sudden infant death syndrome** has dropped by 30 percent in America, saving at least 1,500 infants in two years, because parents have learned that babies are safer sleeping on their backs, a federal study says. *(AP)*



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MONACO. A WORLD OF BUSINESS AND LEISURE

In Chinese Homes, It's a Generation of 'Little Emperors' Who Rule

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — It was just another school day for Liu Huamin when the father of one of her students burst through the classroom door and said that his teenage son was threatening to commit suicide by jumping off the fourth-floor balcony of the family's apartment building.

Why? asked Mrs. Liu, a chemistry teacher at Waluji Middle School here.

Because, the man replied, the boy's mother would not cook his favorite meat dumplings for breakfast.

The boy did not jump, but the story of his breathtaking display of willfulness incites a look of instant recognition across the faces of many Chinese teachers today.

Indeed, it seems at times as if the willfulness of China's generation of "little emperors" — children growing up without siblings under China's one-child population control policy — knows no bounds.

In Guangdong Province, a power outage prevented a housewife from cooking dinner for her 14-year-old son, who flew into a rage and went out to watch television with a friend. When the boy returned and found that there was still no dinner, he seized a meat cleaver and killed his mother with 10 blows to the head. Then he hanged himself.

An extreme case, but the prominent display that China's government-run news organizations gave it last year illustrates the concern of many Chinese that its first generation of only children is rapidly maturing into a generation of spoiled, self-absorbed tyrants.

After decades of famine and political turmoil in China, parents who grew up in troubled and often violent times, suffering long periods of deprivation in the countryside and interrupted schooling, are now rearing — in many cases doting on — a generation of only children.

The willfulness of children growing up without siblings under China's one-child policy knows few bounds.

And these parents are filled with anxiety about whether they are doing it right.

"This is a fixation," said James L. Watson, an anthropologist at Harvard University who has studied the Chinese family. "I would call it kind of a compensation complex. The generation of parents that we are dealing with now, many of them are Cultural Revolution veterans who themselves did not have much of a childhood, and I think that many of them are trying hard to make sure that their own children get all the benefits, and more, that they missed out on."

But they are doing it with little guidance. The current generation of parents has been cut adrift from both the traditional Confucian values emphasizing reverence for elders that were once the foundation of China's extended families and from the communist values imposed for three decades under Mao.

Neither has much credibility in China today.

Specialists say it is too early to say whether China's "little emperors" are growing up to be a generation of self-centered autocrats, whose politics may be more aggressive than the generation that grew up under Mao, or whether they are so overindulged at home that they will be ill prepared for the competitive pressures and harsh realities of China's market economy.

"Seems like it could go either way," said David Y. H. Wu, an anthropologist at Chinese University of Hong Kong. "You could either raise a generation of rebels against the controls of the Communist Party or you could raise a generation that would feel more nationalistic and assertive as Chinese.

"Talking about personality traits and trying to project to the whole nation is very difficult, but I can see a whole generation perhaps more independent and willing to challenge authority, or simply more authoritative because of their intensified relationships with their parents, and the symbol of parents is government."

Either way, if today's teachers are any judge, the "little emperor" generation is off to an inauspicious start.

"As life and economic conditions get better and better, the moral principles of students and their sense of responsibility to society and family get worse and worse," said Mrs. Liu, the chemistry teacher, who has an 18-year-old son. "We teachers often wonder how these students can take up their social responsibility when they get older."

Teachers around the world have long complained about the quality of the next generation. But in China, a generation of children is growing up in the midst of a profound economic revolution, where social and political values seem suspended in time as the country waits for the death of Deng Xiaoping, the 91-year-old paramount leader, not knowing whether that event will usher in a new era with a new value system.

"My most terrifying concern," said Zhang Xiaoyun, 33, who teaches literature at the China Youth Political College in Beijing, a former Communist Party school, "is that you must raise a child within some system of beliefs, but our generation has no beliefs, so how can we educate our children?"

The demographic shift from multichild families under strong patriarchs to small, nuclear families centered on only children "is going to have a profound effect" on Chinese society, Mr. Watson said.

One of the ways that Chinese are overcompensating in bringing up the country's only children is by spending the greatest portion of family income ever on toys, books, educational materials, personal computers and food.

The national obsession with children is fostering multibillion-dollar opportunities for business. Baby food, which barely existed in China a decade ago, is now a staple.

Vietnam Ponders Its Growing Pains

Reuters

HANOI — A decade down the road to a free market, Communist-run Vietnam is basking in the glory of economic success.

Long years of famine and rationing are a fading memory for a nation whose dreams of a full stomach and Western consumer goods are starting to come true.

But the country's leaders have wasted no time on celebrations while preparing for this week's national party congress, an important policy-making meeting held every five years.

Startled by a widening gap between the rich and the poor, and by the emergence of crime, drug abuse and environmental degradation, the party is arming itself against the unsavory byproducts of its own success and the implications they might have for its grip on the country.

"People used to joke about Vietnam as the tiger on a bicycle," said a Western observer of the country.

"Since then it has pedaled up a lot of hills. But there are still bigger ones ahead."

Ten years ago, Vietnam's Soviet-style command economy was struggling: the draft political report prepared for the 1986 party congress spoke of "seemingly insurmountable difficulties."

Inflation was running at more than 700 percent, living standards had tumbled, state-run enterprises and cooperatives were in disarray, hundreds of thousands of workers had been forced from their jobs and there was famine in many parts of the country.

Sitting contentedly in Hanoi's Lenin Park, a copy of the Nhan Dan party newspaper on his lap, Le Van Phu, 70, reflected on the changes since those days of austerity.

"My life 10 years ago was very difficult," he said. "People lacked clothes and food. I used to stand in line for an hour to buy a kilo of pork or a liter of gas.

"Vietnam has gone through enormous changes," Mr. Phu added. "Living standards have risen. People have enough food, beautiful clothes. The streets are flooded with motorbikes and cars, prices are stable, inflation has been curbed."

The market-oriented moves initiated by the Communist Party in 1986 included laws permitting private business, integration of the previously isolated economy into world markets and a reorganization of public administration.

By 1992, inflation had been reduced substantially and growth was starting to take off.

Since then, economic growth — spurred by a flood of foreign investment and aid from an increasingly sympathetic donor community — has exceeded 8 percent a year.

Le Dang Doanh, the president of the Vietnam Central Institute for Economic Management in Hanoi, said the best thing the reforms accomplished was to unleash the creativity, drive and entrepreneurial spirit of a whole nation.

Hoang Dinh Nam/Agence France-Presse

A farmer harvesting rice near Hanoi. Agriculture is one of the most obvious successes of a freer market.

Nevertheless, Vietnam is still one of the poorest countries in the world. Despite the booming economies of its cities — especially Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon — average per capita income in this country of 74 million people is just $220 a year.

Eighty percent of the population, and the vast majority of the country's poorest people, live in rural areas. Thousands of rural communities have no electricity, no roads, inadequate or no schools and poor health care.

The government, whose approach to the economy has been characterized by incrementalism and pragmatism, has taken note of the widening gap between the well-off and the poor. But in its latest draft political report, the Communist Party attributes the "social polarization" and "the cult of money" to market economics — something it has introduced itself.

Many in the Communist Party, especially old guard revolutionaries, argue that the move to market economics has spawned a generation of materialists who care less about community, party and country than they do about consumption.

They say that economic liberalization and the opening of doors to the outside world has encouraged rampant corruption, crime, prostitution, gambling and drug abuse. A nationwide campaign against such "social evils" was begun earlier this year, in what was widely seen as a move by the party to reassert its grip on society.

The party has vowed not to allow the country to "stray onto the capitalist path" and talks instead of a "socialist-oriented market economy."

Although very few want to slam the brakes on the moves toward a free market in Vietnam, the question of leadership that will be decided at the congress this week will be crucial in deciding the pace and scope of further changes.

Burma Pressed Over Death

Imprisoned Businessman Had Ties to Opposition

Agence France-Presse

BANGKOK — The Burmese government was under pressure Tuesday to explain the death last weekend of an imprisoned businessman who had strong links to four European countries and to the opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Leo Nichols, 64, an Anglo-Burmese businessman arrested in April and imprisoned for three years for using unauthorized fax and telephone lines, died after an apparent stroke in his prison cell Saturday.

"We are asking the government for a full medical report in the coming days on the circumstances and cause of the death of Leo Nichols," the Swiss ambassador, Blaise Godet, said Tuesday. Mr. Nichols also had links to Denmark, Finland and Norway.

Burmese authorities have yet to make a statement.

There were no accusations of foul play, but people close to the case in Rangoon said it was likely that the stress of incarceration played a role in the death: Mr. Nichols was known to be suffering from diabetes and high blood pressure.

Joergen Reimers, Denmark's ambassador in Bangkok who also handles Burma, said Rangoon had been asked repeatedly to improve prison conditions for Mr. Nichols and to allow a doctor to examine him, "but those requests were never answered."

■ 'Unanswered Questions'

William J. Nichols, the dead man's son, said that his father was jailed because of his close friendship with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

"He may have died of natural causes, but the reaction of the authorities leaves many unanswered questions," William Nichols, a university lecturer in Australia, said in an e-mail message to The Associated Press.

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GREECE	DR.	90,000	45,000	27,000
IRELAND	£ IRL.	220	110	68
ITALY	LIRE	340,000	170,000	155,000
LUXEMBOURG	L. FR.	14,000	7,000	4,200
NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	395	240
NORWAY	N.KR.	3,500	1,750	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	25,500	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS	55,000	27,500	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR	3,500	1,750	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	305	185
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CIS	$ US	750		225
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BRIEFLY ASIA

Malaysia Clears Refugee Camps

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia closed the last of its camps for Vietnamese boat refugees Tuesday, but United Nations officials noted that it was merely the first of many countries in the region to do so.

The Sungei Besi camp here was emptied five days before a UN deadline that would cut off financing for camps that have housed refugees since the end of the Vietnam War.

"In the next 48 hours, it will be over in Singapore," said Sergio Vieria de Mello, UN assistant high commissioner for refugees. He said Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia would be next to empty camps, "and finally Hong Kong, which will clear its camps well before June 1997."

Malaysia had received 250,000 of the boat refugees since 1975. The flags of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Malaysian Red Crescent Society were lowered as the last 22 people in the camp boarded a bus to the airport for a flight to Hanoi. An additional 28 Vietnamese have been sent to a holding center to await deportation, and with 20 others awaiting resettlement in third countries. *(Reuters)*

Muslim Leader Warns Jakarta

JAKARTA — The leader of a Muslim group with 40 million followers on Tuesday denounced the removal of Indonesia's leading dissident as the head of her party.

Abdurrachman Wahid, chairman of the influential Nahdatul Ulama, an Islamic social organization, warned that supporters of the dissident, Megawati Sukarnoputri, would "soon take action and if not properly handled, it could mean trouble for President Suharto."

But he added that he would not urge his followers to take to the streets. "We will not get involved in political intrigue," he said.

Mrs. Megawati, the daughter of Indonesia's independence hero and its first president, Sukarno, was stripped of her post by rebels in her Indonesia Democratic Party, who installed a government-approved candidate, Surjadi, in her place Saturday. *(AP)*

General in Afghan Militia Slain

ISLAMABAD — A powerful Afghan opposition commander was ambushed and killed along with a score of his bodyguards in the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghan and diplomatic sources in Pakistan said Tuesday.

They said Lieutenant General Rasoul Pahlivan, military deputy to General Abdul Rashid Dustam, had been killed while driving home from his office Monday evening. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

A train crashed into a boulder about 3 meters (10 feet) in diameter and apparently washed down by heavy rain in Gero, central Japan, overturning two cars and injuring 14 passengers, the police said. *(AP)*

South Korea marked the 46th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean War with a solemn ceremony Tuesday at the War Memorial in Seoul, attended by Korean, American, Filipino and Thai war veterans. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Hasina Wazed, the new prime minister of Bangladesh, addressing civil servants: "We will never politicize administration. There will be no victimization. But government employees must be accountable. And you must be accountable to the people, not to any party." *(Reuters)*

Lkhagvasuren, the chairman of Mongolia's General Election Committee, on parliamentary elections Sunday: "Compared to the last election, complaints for this election have been very few. Because of this decline, we think this election will be much fairer than the last one." *(Reuters)*

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PHOTO/SHOICHIRO SOTANI

A Spirit of Cooperation in Africa

It is estimated that some 40 million people worldwide will have HIV/AIDS by the turn of the century. Despite mounting efforts to contain this disease, AIDS jeopardizes the very lives and the future development of us all.

The problem is particularly acute in Africa, where AIDS has spread widely and has shown little sign of slowing. It is here, in Ghana, that the Noguchi Institute was established by Grant Assistance from Japan in 1979 for the research of African plagues. In response to this latest health crisis, the Institute today provides laboratories where African and Japanese physicians dedicate themselves to the battle against AIDS.

The name of the Noguchi Institute has its origins in the work of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese doctor and a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research who arrived in Ghana in 1927. Dr. Noguchi's mission was to research yellow fever, a deadly infectious disease then ravaging much of the African continent. He himself was to die of this disease in Africa the next year. But his dedication to medical care for the people of Africa has been inherited and revived at the Noguchi Institute.

This same spirit can be seen throughout Japan's cooperative activities in Africa. Today a wide range of young Japanese volunteers can be found here, working shoulder to shoulder with others from around the world. They contribute to local communities by promoting public health, education, new agricultural techniques, and a variety of other services. Each of these Japanese initiatives embodies the spirit of Dr. Noguchi, both for Africans and for the people of all the world.

Japan's Commitment to Africa

Africa is among the top priorities for Japan's Official Development Assistance. In 1994 alone, Japan dedicated U.S.$1,163 million to all Africans.

In the fields of health and medical services, particular efforts are being devoted to cooperation. At the ninth UNCTAD General Conference held in South Africa last April, Japan announced its active support to eradicate polio from Africa by the year 2000, advocating the achievement of Health for All in Africa.

Japan has also committed further assistance for human resources development in Africa. Over the next three years, Japan will provide U.S.$100 million to assure that all children in Africa have access to primary education by the year 2015 with the aim of achieving Education for All in Africa. Over the same period, Japan also plans to accept about 3,000 trainees from Africa for technical and training courses in Japan.

PHOTO/SHOICHIRO SOTANI

OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT BULLETIN
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

For Sale in Rome: Landmark With a Good View of an Outdated Past

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

ROME — The real estate ad could read like this: "For sale. Six-story building, piazza view. Ample balcony good for issuing manifestos. Plenty of space for central committee meetings. Hammer-and-sickle motif throughout. Will take offers. Social Democrats welcome!"

One of contemporary Italy's best-known political landmarks is up for sale — the headquarters of the old Italian Communist Party, which was revamped five years ago into the Democratic Party of the Left.

Technically, the sale is an economy measure. Parties are now restricted in how they collect funds, and selling the headquarters, which is known as *Botteghe Oscure*, or Dark Shops, from its medieval past, will bring in tens of millions of dollars.

But the sale also signifies the changing needs and altered balance of political power. For the heirs of the Communists, the building not only is too large for a streamlined staff but also is no longer regarded as a necessary symbol of self-esteem.

When Botteghe Oscure opened 50 years ago, it stood for the Communist Party's proud entrance into the political mainstream after a long period of clandestine activity before and during World War II. The building stands just a block from the headquarters of the archrival Christian Democratic Party and in the shadow of the Campidoglio, the hill where Rome's city hall sits, at the edge of the Forum.

Thus the location of the Communists' headquarters, its imposing facade and scarlet color all shouted that the party had arrived.

Such self-promoting symbolism has gone the way of those big May Day displays of military might in Red Square. The Italian Communist Party, once Western Europe's largest, dropped much of its Marxist platform in 1991 when it changed its name to the Democratic Party of the Left. The greeting "Comrade!" became an anachronism as party leaders boasted that they were part of Europe's leftist mainstream.

The Democratic Party of the Left anchored the coalition that won elections in April and its members hold the majority of seats in the cabinet. In the euphoria of victory, the party leader, Massimo D'Alema, suggested that the hammer and sickle, which still clings to the bottom of the party's oak tree emblem, be dropped entirely.

The pending sale of Botteghe Oscure has become an occasion for an outpouring of nostalgia. Busloads of working-class tourists stop by to have their pictures taken in front of the massive doors or beside the copy of a flag from the 1871 Paris Commune that hangs in the lobby.

The new, rented headquarters on Via Cavour will hold about 130 workers, compared to the 500 who once labored at Botteghe Oscure.

Miriam Mafai, a former Communist member of Parliament, has written a best-selling book about the building. She describes how moving into Botteghe Oscure meant the party was settling down. After years of evading Nazi occupiers of Italy, party militants turned to pressing for agrarian reform and wage protection. Ms. Mafai recalled a detail that signaled the party's new status: a separate elevator for the leadership (red metal on the inside), which signified the shift from a utopian organization devoid of rank to a strict bureaucracy.

The offices and rooms are all set off wide corridors of dull gray marble. Posters of Che Guevara, Ho Chi Minh and other Cold War icons dot the rooms.

A particularly secret room was tucked away in a corner of the sixth floor. It was not the place where files were gathered for transport to Moscow, nor the treasury, which was made fat by contributions from the Kremlin. Rather, it was the love nest of the postwar Communist Party leader, Palmiro Togliatti, and his mistress, Nilde Iotti. They had a nice view of nearby garden terraces.

U.S. Remains Unhappy With Draft of Test Ban

But Officials Feel Compromise Is Likely

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With just a few days remaining in negotiations to complete a global accord that bans nuclear explosions, the Clinton administration has complained that a draft text introduced in Geneva on Monday still has a key provision that the United States dislikes.

U.S. officials said they remained optimistic, however, that a compromise may be reached by Friday, the final day of talks by the United Nations Conference on Disarmament. "We're still troubled by the text," said one senior official, "but this can be done. It depends on countries' being flexible."

Washington remains unhappy that the draft text retains a provision requiring the three undeclared nuclear powers — India, Pakistan and Israel — to sign the accord before it can take legal effect. India announced last week and reiterated Monday that it does not intend to sign the accord, an act that Washington fears could indefinitely block the treaty.

At Washington's urging, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands tried a compromise on the issue last week. He proposed adding a provision that allows the treaty to take effect in five years if 75 countries have ratified it, effectively preventing any move by India to hold the treaty hostage.

But Britain and Russia each lobbied heavily against the idea during the weekend, and Mr. Ramaker did not renew it Monday. Britain in particular has argued that the treaty must be accepted by the three undeclared powers as well as the four other declared nuclear powers — the United States, Russia, France and China — for it to have any important meaning.

Some U.S. officials and independent groups have expressed skepticism about this position, arguing that countries that side with Britain may be trying to keep the treaty from taking effect by hiding behind India's objections. Washington has been of two minds, agreeing last week to accept the British position only in exchange for tougher inspections of suspected treaty violations.

Mr. Ramaker's new draft does not incorporate Washington's language on this issue, however, primarily because of objections from Russia and China, which remain leery of making foreign inspections easy, U.S. officials said.

On the issue of how rapidly the treaty would take effect, Mr. Ramaker essentially threw up his hands and invited further negotiations on the issue by the 38 countries participating in the talks. "The 'entry into force' formula is of fundamental importance for the fate of this treaty," he said.

The White House issued a statement concurring with this statement and promising to give the issue "close attention during the last week of negotiations." But officials declined to say if President Bill Clinton — who is traveling to France this week for the G-7 meeting of leading industrialized nations — would become personally involved in lobbying other heads of state. Nor would the officials disclose other details of Washington's lobbying strategy.

■ Warning by Pakistan

Pakistan warned Tuesday that India's refusal to sign a nuclear test ban treaty "could spell the death-knell" of the accord, Agence France-Presse reported from the conference in Geneva.

The Pakistani delegation leader, Munir Akram, said that a treaty without one of the five declared nuclear powers or the undeclared ones would be "a farce."

Robert Pratta/Reuters

REMINDER — A protester in Lyon, wearing a mask Tuesday depicting President Jacques Chirac, with a sign quoting him: "Let's declare war on unemployment." The Group of 7 meets Thursday in the French city.

Islamist Party Warns Ciller Off Top Post As Talks Start

Reuters

ANKARA — The Islamist leader Necmetin Erbakan started important coalition talks Tuesday with Tansu Ciller after warning her not to insist on taking the post of prime minister.

"If you say you want to become prime minister, the place for this is at the ballot box and not at the negotiating table," Mr. Erbakan said, addressing Mrs. Ciller during a speech to his Welfare Party.

The Islamists could get their biggest government role in Turkey's modern history if the meeting is successful in forging a governing coalition.

The Welfare Party, appointed to form a new government, has the largest number of deputies in the Parliament, with 158 members in the 550-seat house.

But it has been unable to find coalition partners since narrowly winning a general election last year in which the True Path Party of Mrs. Ciller, who was then the prime minister, came in second.

"It would be a disgrace for democracy if you tried to gain with trickery at the table what you failed to get from the nation," Mr. Erbakan said.

Members of Mrs. Ciller's party refused to comment Tuesday after debating the issue of a coalition with the Welfare Party.

Any deal could give the Islamists their greatest share of power since Turkey was founded as a strictly secular republic in 1923.

It would also fly in the face of opposition to such an alliance from the secularist establishment.

Mrs. Ciller said after meeting with Mr. Erbakan last week that she would give a definite answer Tuesday to a coalition offer from the Islamists.

Monday, she raised expectations of an agreement with the Islamists after she said there was little hope of a broad secular coalition.

"We have seen, at least for the moment, that a three-party or four-party coalition does not look possible," Mr. Ciller said after meeting with Bulent Ecevit, a leftist nationalist leader.

Mr. Ecevit said she appeared wary of renewing a coalition with the Motherland Party of the caretaker prime minister, Mesut Yilmaz, which collapsed early in June after three months in power.

Four deputies from Mrs. Ciller's party defected to Mr. Yilmaz's party last week to protest her coalition plans with the Welfare Party.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Germany Issues Warrant For Ex-SS Man in Italy

DORTMUND, Germany— The Dortmund prosecutor's office said Tuesday it had issued an arrest warrant for a former SS officer, Karl Hass, 84, on a charge of taking part in the Ardeatine caves massacre of hostages in Italy in 1944.

From his bed in a Rome military hospital, Mr. Hass admitted on June 12 to having killed two of the 335 Italian hostages, but said that he and Erich Priebke, another SS officer currently on trial for the war crimes, had been ordered on pain of death by their superior, Herbert Kappler, to kill them.

The hostages were taken in reprisal for an attack that cost the lives of 33 German soldiers. *(AFP)*

Major IRA Bomb Site Raided

DUBLIN — Prime Minister John Bruton said Tuesday that IRA guerrillas had been caught making dozens of new bombs when police raided an arms factory west of Dublin on June 15.

"Among the find in Clonaslee were dozens of bombs of a new type. Police believe that the bombs were intended for early use," he told Parliament.

His assessment of the arms haul added to government pessimism of the chances of the Irish Republican Army calling a new truce in its terrorism campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland.

It was the first time the government had openly acknowledged media reports suggesting that the arms haul was much bigger than the 16 mortar shells the police had previously said they had found.

Security sources say several men were caught in the act of refurbishing IRA "barrack-buster" bombs that the guerrillas have used for years to attack police and army posts in Northern Ireland.

They also unearthed a nearby arms bunker used for storing weapons and Semtex plastic explosive as well as mortar tubes to launch bombs, the sources said. *(Reuters)*

Czech Parties Fail to Agree

PRAGUE — Czech coalition leaders failed Tuesday to seal an agreement on forming a minority government before Parliament met for the first time since Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus lost his majority.

Talks immediately before the new Parliament convened failed to produce the long-awaited coalition agreement, which has bogged down in arguments over the distribution of cabinet posts among the three coalition parties.

But Jan Kalvoda, chairman of the junior Civic Democratic Alliance, was unsure when the deal would be completed. "I believe that final decisions will be made soon," he said, without being more specific.

Mr. Kalvoda said he expected Mr. Klaus's Civic Democratic Party to take eight seats in a 16-member cabinet, with the two junior parties splitting the remaining portfolios equally. *(Reuters)*

Swede Charged for Racism

STOCKHOLM — In a landmark case, the Swedish attorney general's office charged a 26-year old Swedish man on Tuesday with racial agitation for distributing a CD with racist lyrics. *(AFP)*

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

BRUSSELS: The European Commission holds weekly meeting.

ROME: The commission president, Jacques Santer, and the trade commissioner, Leon Brittan attend the EU-Canada summit meeting.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for regional policy, Monika Wulf-Mathies, meets the Portuguese regional development minister, João Cravinho.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for economic and monetary union, Yves-Thibault de Silguy, meets the International Monetary Fund chief, Michel Camdessus.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

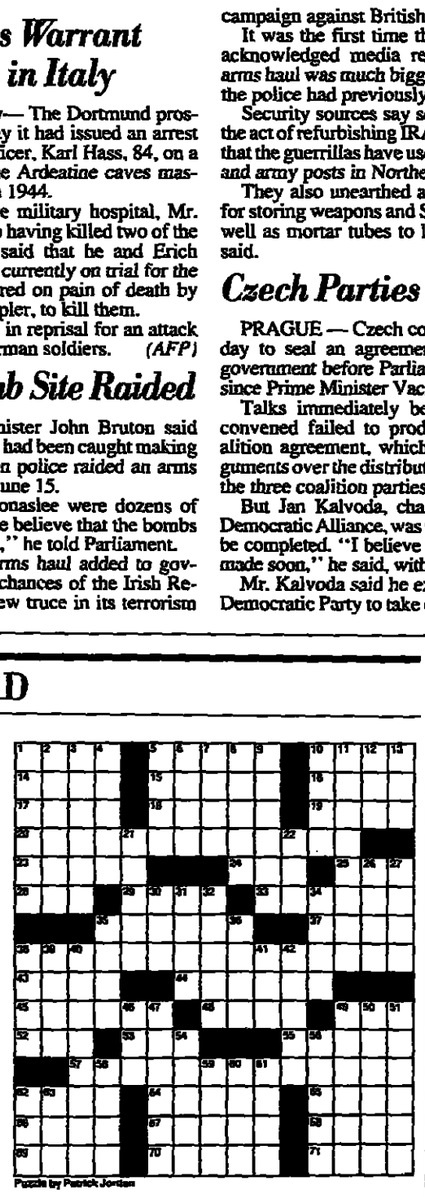
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Puts a limit on
5 Duroc *domiciles*
10 Vaudeville segments
14 Atlas section
15 Busch Gardens *locale*
16 Wife of Jacob
17 Reinstate
18 Screened messages?
19 Culp/Cosby TV series
20 Breakfast order at the Storybook Cafe?
23 Clear
24 Star Wars initials
25 *Where to get a draught*
28 T.L.C. dispensers
29 Mrs. David Copperfield
33 Park activity
35 The Confessor king
37 Tops
38 *Side order at the Storybook Cafe?*
43 Military command
44 Addled by age
45 Pentecost events
48 Where to nosh on a knish
49 Hill builder
52 "I am," to Descartes
53 Battering beam
55 Hebrew prophet
57 *Dessert order at the Storybook Cafe?*
62 Garden entrance
64 Andean animal
65 Barrel diameter
66 Center of a revolution
67 Kind of down
68 *Greek love god*
69 The Shakers, e.g.
70 Public embarrassment
71 Fender flaw

DOWN

1 Wyoming's largest city
2 To the rear
3 Some Renaissance works
4 Gorges
5 Arthur Murray lesson
6 Author Janowitz
7 One-named model
8 DeMille specialties
9 Leafy courses
10 "I cannot tell ——"
11 *Sump*
12 Open, as a keg
13 Deficient
21 ——*Wip* (dessert topping)
22 Medic's bag
26 *Armbone*
27 Huffed and puffed
30 Have deed to
31 Start of an Alger story?
32 In a trajectory
34 Level, in Leeds
35 Stretches, with "out"
36 "It's a deal!"
39 Switch settings
39 Stead
40 Striking in effect
41 "—— Darlin' " (jazz standard)
42 Root or Yale
46 *Prefix with com or corder*
47 Luxurious furs
48 Like sailors on leave
50 Impulse carrier
51 Most docile
54 Kind of acid
56 Spherical
58 "—— we forget ..."
59 Invited
60 Prayer closing
61 Swiss river
62 Shell *product*
63 It may swing in the jungle



Puzzle by Patrick Jordan

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Solution to Puzzle of June 25

M	E	C	C	A		A	M	E	N	D		S	T	A
A	R	O	O	M		C	U	T	I	E		T	O	P
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Poland Joins Ukraine in Shift West

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The presidents of Ukraine and Poland signed a joint declaration Tuesday on mutual support for joining "as soon as possible" European economic, political and security structures.

"No country has the right to veto another country's sovereign decision to joining the defense alliance of its choice," said the declaration, apparently referring to Russia's opposition to the eastward expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Ukraine said Tuesday it would seek associate NATO membership if the alliance expanded. Poland has been seeking full membership since the 1989 democratic changes. Decisions on the expansion are expected next year.

President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and his Polish counterpart, Aleksander Kwasniewski, signed the declaration on the occasion of a meeting of central-European presidents in Lancut, in southeastern Poland.

Mr. Kuchma said that Poland, which wants to be Ukraine's bridge to European Union structures, was the country's "special strategic partner."

The presidents said that a convergence of their views on European and regional matters would help guarantee stability and security in Europe.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SECOND-HAND TOBACCO SMOKE IN PERSPECTIVE

"Today we know that this substance, now called "Environmental Tobacco Smoke" (ETS) or "Secondhand Smoke" is the deadliest danger to which we are exposed."

Action on Smoking and Health. U.S.A.

Is it correct? Or is it just politically correct?

Almost every day, it seems that one thing or another has been discovered to be some kind of health risk.

In one scientific study, even the ordinary biscuit was linked to heart disease.

But as common sense suggests (and scientists confirm) not everything described statistically as a risk is a meaningful risk.

For example, lots of people have been persuaded that second-hand tobacco smoke is harmful.

Not surprising, perhaps.

After all, we recognise that smoking itself is a risk factor for certain human diseases and that some people find second-hand tobacco smoke unappealing and unpleasant.

But what's correct and what's just politically *correct? Is second-hand tobacco smoke really a meaningful health risk to people who've chosen not to smoke?*

Not, we think, if you look at the evidence.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency recently conducted a major review of studies on the risks of second-hand tobacco smoke to non-smokers. These studies typically involve non-smokers living with smokers over a long period, such as 20 years.

And this review put the risk of lung cancer from second-hand tobacco smoke at a level well below the risk reported by other studies for many everyday items and activities.

And below, in fact, the risk to health that one other study reported for eating one biscuit a day.

As the table below shows, many everyday activities have been statistically associated at one time or another with apparent risks to health.

But reputable scientists say that weak associations aren't necessarily meaningful.

So there's no big campaign to persuade you to give up your daily biscuit.

And if you exclude political correctness, nor is there any sound justification for a campaign against second-hand tobacco smoke.

If you'd like to decide for yourself, please write to us at Philip Morris Europe S.A., *c/o P.O. Box 107, 1000 AC Amsterdam, The* Netherlands or fax us on 00 31 20 671 98 89 or access us on: http://pminfo.yrams.nl

We'll send you the evidence about second-hand smoke.

We believe you'll find the case convincing.

	Everyday Activities	Reported Relative Risk*	Reported Health Effect	Scientific Study Reference
Associated with additional risk	Diet highest in saturated fat	6.14	Lung cancer	Journal of the National Cancer Institute, Vol. 85, p.1906 (1993)
	Non-vegetarian v vegetarian diet	3.08	Heart disease	American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Vol. 31, p. S191 (1978)
	Frequently cooking with rapeseed oil	2.80	Lung cancer	International Journal of Cancer, Vol. 40, p. 604 (1987)
	Drinking 1-2 glasses of whole milk per day	1.62	Lung cancer	International Journal of Cancer, Vol. 43, p. 608 (1989)
Weak association with risk	Eating one biscuit a day	1.49	Heart disease	Lancet, Vol. 341, p. 581 (1993)
	Drinking chlorinated water	1.38	Rectal cancer	American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 82, p. 955 (1992)
	Eating pepper frequently	1.30	Mortality	American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 119, p. 775 (1984)
	Exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke	1.19	Lung cancer	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1992)
Associated with reduced risk	High vegetable diet	0.37	Lung cancer	International Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 25, Suppl. 1, p. 32 (1996)
	High fruit diet	0.31	Lung cancer	American Journal of Epidemiology, Vol. 133, p. 683 (1991)

*Relative risk measures how much consuming, or being exposed to something, raises or lowers risk.
According to the US National Cancer Institute... "In epidemiologic research, relative risks of less than 2 are considered small and are usually difficult to interpret. Such increases may be due to chance, statistical bias, or effects of confounding factors that are sometimes not evident."

Philip Morris Europe S.A.

Second-hand tobacco smoke. Let's keep a sense of perspective.

INTERNATIONAL

With Dolphin Slaughter Ended, U.S. Considers Lifting Tuna Ban

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

ENSENADA, Mexico — Felipe M. Charat, a Mexican tuna boat operator, recalls the congressional hearing in Washington eight years ago at which an environmental group projected horrifying video footage of the slaughter of hundreds of dolphins snared in the nets of a tuna boat.

"That's when I saw we had to stop killing dolphins, that if we didn't reduce the mortality it would ruin our industry," Mr. Charat said.

Public outrage over the large-scale killing of dolphins by vessels that encircle herds in mile-long nets led to an American embargo against tuna. The European Union adopted a similar policy. The embargo, in turn, has led to a transformation of the industry, forcing fishermen based in Ensenada and other eastern Pacific ports to harvest tuna in ways that seldom hurt dolphins.

The result has been a stunning drop in dolphin mortality in the eastern Pacific, from 133,000 killed in 1986 to 3,274 last year. The figure was calculated by independent monitors on the boats.

Now the Clinton administration is backing legislation that would lift the six-year embargo, rewarding countries from Mexico to Ecuador, whose tuna industries have lost hundreds of millions of dollars in recent years, for the progress they have made in protecting dolphins.

But the legislation, though backed by leading scientists, has ignited a bitter brawl in the environmental community.

Greenpeace, the Environmental Defense Fund and three other mainstream organizations have endorsed it, while the Sierra Club, Defenders of Wildlife and other groups have called it a sellout.

One organization, the Earth Island Institute, bought full-page advertisements in major newspapers this month to attack the administration proposal as a "Dolphin Death Bill."

"That is just a silly catch phrase that is totally inaccurate," said Dr. James Joseph, a marine scientist and director of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, based in La Jolla, California.

Its dolphin protection program maintains a scientist on virtually every large tuna vessel in the eastern Pacific to observe the treatment of dolphins and count those injured or killed.

The embargo, which applies only to tuna fishers in the eastern Pacific, is punishing what scientists say is now the world's safest tuna fishery for dolphins.

Boats from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador harvest more than 70 percent of the tuna in the eastern Pacific. Most U.S. tuna operators either reflagged their boats under Central and South American registries, allowing them to sell to countries not observing the embargo, or moved them to Samoa in the western Pacific, where tuna fishing is not so directly linked to dolphin deaths and the embargo does not apply.

Scientists said that a further problem with the embargo, which has closed U.S. and European markets to tuna that does not carry a "dolphin safe" label, is that even as it has protected dolphins, it has encouraged fishing methods that result in the deaths of thousands of sharks, rainbow runners, sea turtles and other sea life.

For reasons that remain a mystery, adult tuna tend to swim beneath dolphins. Many tuna fishermen chase dolphin herds with speedboats and helicopters, setting their nets around them and knowing that they will haul in not only dolphins but plenty of adult yellowfin tuna. Before the embargo, thousands of dolphins routinely drowned in the nets or were crushed in power winches.

In recent years, however, goaded to change by the outcry and the embargo, fishermen have learned to dip the tops of their nets below the ocean's surface for a time to allow dolphins to escape before winching the tuna aboard. Those dolphins that do not swim out of their own accord are herded out of the nets by fishermen in rubber dinghies.

Although the worst dangers to dolphins have been largely eliminated, these chase-and-encirclement procedures remain outlawed under the embargo, and tuna caught that way in the eastern Pacific cannot bear the label "dolphin safe."

So fishermen seeking that label use other methods of finding tuna, like setting nets around logs found floating in the ocean, which often attract tuna.

This is safe for dolphins, but routinely involves netting tons of very young tuna, sharks, turtles or other marine life, which are dumped back into the ocean dead.

Bosnian Vote in the Fall Wins a Wary Approval

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

VIENNA — The European diplomat in charge of organizing national elections in Bosnia said Tuesday that, although conditions had not been met for free and fair elections, the voting should go ahead in September nonetheless.

Flavio Cotti, the Swiss foreign minister and chairman of the group required to certify whether the vote can take place, criticized the lack of democratic freedoms in the three ethnic enclaves in Bosnia.

He said the decision "has been anything but easy for me," and called the decision to hold elections one that had "extremely high risks."

He warned that if the international community did not succeed in opening up the political debate within the coming weeks the vote would consolidate the hold on power by the nationalist Croats, Muslims and Serbs, all of whom reject the establishment of a multiethnic and united Bosnia.

Mr. Cotti called on the international community to take vigorous actions to ensure conditions for a free vote, including the arrest of indicted war criminals such as the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic.

"If no actions are undertaken right now against the indicted war criminals, it can be taken for granted that the elections will very quickly give way to developments diametrically opposed to those which they are expected to yield," Mr. Cotti said in a speech in Vienna to the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"There exists the most serious danger that they then degenerate into a pseudodemocratic legitimization of extreme nationalist power structures and ethnic cleansing.

"Instead of the peaceful evolution in keeping with the peace agreement, the elections would lead to further dramatic tensions."

Western diplomats here said they were encouraged by reports from Belgrade suggesting that Mr. Karadzic would not, as many feared, attempt to run in the elections. Under the Dayton peace accord, he is banned from holding office. The Serbian news agency Tanjug said President Slobodan Milosevic, along with the presidents of Montenegro and the rump remnant of Federal Yugoslavia, informed Bosnian Serb envoys on Monday that they must remove Mr. Karadzic from office and appoint an acting president to replace him.

Mr. Milosovic, diplomats here said, threatened the Bosnian Serbs with reprisals unless Mr. Karadzic stepped aside and the elections were permitted to go ahead without interference.

The Clinton administration, which wants to stick to the timetable set out in the peace agreement in Dayton, has mounted a vigorous campaign to hold the elections as scheduled. And the 53 member states in the OSCE, which include most European nations, Russia and the United States, all concur that the elections should go ahead as planned.

While calling for elections, American and European diplomats have issued stern warnings to Mr. Milosovic that Serbia risks renewed sanctions unless Mr. Karadzic is pushed aside.

Mr. Milosovic represented the Bosnian Serbs at the Dayton talks.

The Swiss foreign minister, who made five trips to the region, said that the conditions stipulated in the Dayton peace agreement for free and fair elections remained elusive.

His decision to certify the vote was, he said, based on concern that a delay "could heighten political uncertainty ... and political division even more."

But while he agreed to go ahead with the election, he called on the international community to use the next two and a half months before the Sept. 14 vote to create the necessary conditions.

"This period must be employed in order to improve the framework conditions," he said.

The Dayton agreement requires that "the parties shall ensure a politically neutral environment without fear and intimidation, one which ensures human rights and fundamental freedoms."

The agreement calls for freedom of movement, freedom of expression, freedom of press and freedom of association, including for political parties.

Paris Said to Halve Algeria Financial Aid

Reuters

PARIS — France is cutting financial aid to its former colony, Algeria, by half, bringing it to an annual total of 3 billion francs ($580 million), the newspaper Le Monde said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry had no comment on the report but Le Monde said officials had cited budget constraints as the main reason for the reduction.

Under an agreement signed in 1994, Paris has given 6 billion francs a year to the North African country to buy medicine, vehicles, business equipment, cereals and to bolster public finances.

Le Monde said the cut was puzzling because Paris was increasing aid to Algeria's neighbors Tunisia and Morocco, also former colonies.

Sergei Supinsky/Agence France-Presse

SLOW DAY IN KIEV — A youngster and his pony dozing Tuesday in the historic center of the Ukrainian capital on a hot day, waiting for riders. In an ailing economy, many young people are looking for jobs.

U.S. Launches Drug Mission From Panama

Agence France-Presse

WASHINGTON — A major U.S. anti-drug operation with Panama as its staging base will target Peru and Colombia, U.S. officials said Tuesday.

"It's not aimed at any particular problems in Panama," said the State Department spokesman, Glyn Davies. "It is directed at difficulties in other countries in the region."

U.S. officials said separately that Peru and Colombia were the target of Operation Laser Strike, which began in April.

The United States is providing surveillance aircraft and radar to try to curb the flow of cocaine from the region.

Other countries in the region assisting in the anti-drug effort are Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru and Venezuela, officials said.

A Defense Department spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Rick Scott, said the operation supported "enhanced regional efforts to assist those allied nations combating narco-trafficking in coca-production areas."

He did not specify how many U.S. troops were involved in the operation, but said they were using U.S.-made surveillance aircraft and ground-based radar to give logistical support and intelligence to local officials.

President Ernesto Pérez Balladares of Panama revealed Friday that his 1994 presidential campaign had received drug-tainted donations worth $51,000. But the State Department spokesman said the disclosure was not related to the Pentagon announcement that the program was moving forward.

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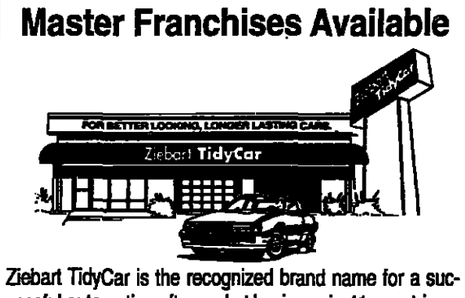

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LEGAL NOTICE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re: KALVAR MICROFILM, INC., ANACOMP, INC., ANACOMP INTERNATIONAL N.V., FLORIDA A A C CORPORATION and XIDEX DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Reorganized Debtors
Chapter 11
Case No. 96-15 (HSB)
Jointly Administered

TO THE HOLDERS OF 9% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES OF ANACOMP INTERNATIONAL N.V.:

On May 20, 1996, the Debtors' Third Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan"; each capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Plan) of the above-captioned reorganized debtors was confirmed by order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware. The Plan became effective on June 4, 1996 (the "Effective Date").

Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, each Holder of 9% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due 1996 of Anacomp International N.V. (the "Old 9% Subordinated Debentures") is entitled, upon surrender of certificates formerly representing the Old 9% Subordinated Debentures ("Certificates") to the Disbursing Agent (BJ Schroder Bank & Trust Company, One State Street, New York, NY 10004, telephone number (212) 858-2103), to receive, in exchange therefore, a distribution consisting of New Common Stock and New Warrants. Specifically, each Holder of an Allowed Old 9% Subordinated Debentures Claim is entitled to receive subject to all of the provisions of the Plan, including provisions with respect to fractional shares and fractional warrants, approximately (i) 21.80 shares of New Common Stock and (ii) 7.45 New Warrants, for each $1,000 principal amount of Old 9% Subordinated Debentures.

In order to receive a distribution, each Holder of the Old 9% Subordinated Debentures must cause to be delivered to the Disbursing Agent its Certificates and a properly completed letter of transmittal, no later than two years after the Effective Date.

Holders of the old 9% Subordinated Debentures may obtain the appropriate letter of transmittal to be submitted to the Disbursing Agent and instructions with respect to the delivery of their Certificates to the Disbursing Agent by contacting one of the following two institutions:

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011-352-44902210

Euroclear
c/o Morgan Guaranty Trust
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Jacquemain 151
B-1210 Brussels Belgium
011-322-224-2613

Dated: June 4, 1996

YOUNG, CONAWAY, STARGATT & TAYLOR
Laura Davis Jones (No. 2436)
11th Floor, Rodney Square North
P.O. Box 391
Wilmington, Delaware 19899-0391
(302) 571-6600

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT
Barry J. Dichter
Michael J. Sage
100 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
(212) 504-6000

NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION

TO HOWARD RAY AND RANDY GLAD: You are hereby notified that an action has been commenced in the United States District Court for the District of Utah against you captioned:
Securities and Exchange Commission v. Michael Carmicle, Michael Hansen, William Straughan, Randy Glad, Lionel Reiffer, Howard Ray and Aria Prom, Civil Action No. 4 95CV-411DC. This action alleges violations of the antifraud, margin affiliated transaction, false statements and conversion of assets provisions of the United States securities laws. If you fail to answer as provided for in the summons published below, you may be enjoined from future violations of these securities laws and ordered to pay civil monetary penalties.

SUMMONS

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to file with the Clerk of this Court and serve upon Dennis K. Arnold, Securities and Exchange Commission, 5670 Wilshire Blvd., 11th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90036 an answer to the Complaint within 20 days after service of this summons upon you. If you fail to do so, judgement by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Life After Leninism

A parade of presidents to Washington this week provides a telling exhibit of the differing routes chosen by former republics of the Soviet Union in the half-decade since they gained or recovered their independence.

All three presidents of the Baltic republics were meeting with President Bill Clinton and congressional leaders. These small nations, gobbled up by the Soviet Union in a cynical and secret deal with Nazi Germany, have all re-established vibrant democracies, with energetically competing political parties and basic freedoms guaranteed. Their populations have willingly endured hardships as the countries moved rapidly to free market economies and opened trade links with the West. Although Estonia and Latvia in particular should be encouraged to continue opening their political systems to Russian-speaking ethnic minorities, none of the three needs any civic lectures from Americans.

What the three nations do need is reassurance about their security. The United States and its Western allies are considering enlarging NATO gradually, accepting in the first rank Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. NATO must take exquisite care in this process not to signal to Russia that the security and independence of the Baltic republics are any less valuable to the West.

Exhibit B is provided by President Islam Karimov of Uzbekistan. His nation is at the heart of Central Asia, important strategically and wooed by Iran, Turkey, China, Russia and, from a distance, the United States. U.S. policymakers applaud President Karimov's stand against Iranian fundamentalism, and they rightly want to encourage the independence of nations in what Russia considers its sphere of influence. But in their geopolitical zeal they should not forget that Mr. Karimov rules despotically in a system modeled closely on the Soviet one whence he came. Unlike the Baltic republics, Uzbekistan tolerates no freedom of expression or assembly, and he has recently cracked down on Muslim leaders.

On the eve of his visit to America, Mr. Karimov freed a handful of political prisoners. Uzbek and U.S. human rights activists urged that he free the dozens who remained in jail before any White House meeting. That seemed like a minimal qualification.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Adams at a Crossroads

This month's bombing in Manchester, presumed to be the work of the Irish Republican Army, decisively changed the chemistry of the Northern Ireland peace effort. It demonstrated that the Sinn Fein leader, Gerry Adams, has failed to persuade militants in the IRA to pursue their goals by talking rather than bombing. Mr. Adams risks making himself irrelevant by failing to speak out against the violence. The contention that his opposition would alienate the war wing of the IRA is increasingly untenable.

For the past two years, Mr. Adams has engaged in a precarious balancing act, pursuing peace while refusing to condemn IRA violence. Although his organization is generally regarded as the IRA's political wing, he insists that the two groups are not the same. He was instrumental in arranging the IRA's 17-month cease-fire, but when the cease-fire failed to produce all-party talks the bombings resumed in February.

Mr. Adams says he has shrunk from public condemnation of the IRA to coax the violent faction of his movement into the political process. In doing so, however, he has robbed Sinn Fein's followers of a voice at the all-party talks, convened on June 10. Britain and Ireland have refused to seat him until the IRA reinstates a cease-fire.

In the elections that led to the talks, Sinn Fein increased its mandate. Many of those votes came from the urban centers of Belfast and Londonderry, where nationalists favor peace. Sinn Fein's strong showing is widely believed to reflect approval for Mr. Adams's effort to draw the republican movement away from violence.

He dreads leaving behind a violent splinter group that has no connection to the political process. But the constituency for violence in Ireland has diminished in recent years. Unlike the 1960s, when the movement enjoyed popular support, the 1990s have brought weariness with bloodshed and disillusionment with the stridently anti-British guerrilla ethos of the IRA.

For now, the British and Irish governments have stopped short of cutting off all contact with Sinn Fein. But Mr. Adams's leadership is at a crucial juncture. If he cannot deliver a renewed cease-fire, and soon, he must distance himself from the IRA. He should make his disapproval clear and call publicly on the hawks in the IRA to refrain from terror tactics. If he can make that break, then even in the absence of a cease-fire he should be seated with other leaders in Belfast, leaving the IRA out in the cold where it belongs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Covering Up Crimes

The United States supports countries that seek to rise from the authoritarian depths by telling the truth about human rights violations in their past. The new, brave and often frail governments may not have the power to prosecute and punish violators, especially those in national security services that are still a part of the political scene. But these governments rightly believe that truth-telling is essential to seating the principle of accountability, and that only on this basis can a secure democracy finally be built.

What to do, then, when it turns out that U.S. security services had an association with the local generals and perhaps knowledge of and even in some few cases complicity in abuses? This has turned out to be so at several points in Central America and in other places where the United States, for the purposes of the Cold War, made local alliances with security elements with purposes (power, enrichment) of their own. The U.S. records may or may not contain "smoking guns" or even good investigative material, but the temptation to reach out for them is strong.

A current and hard case is Honduras, where during the 1980s U.S. military and intelligence officials interested first in the wars in neighboring El Salvador and Nicaragua hooked up with the powerful Honduran military. A vigorous Honduran human rights commissioner, Leo Valladares, has been bravely seeking declassification and release of U.S. documents bearing on six specific Hondurans who were "disappeared," on a unit ("Battalion 3-16") assigned to "monitor and destroy ... subversives" and on the founder of the battalion. The U.S. agencies feel they are responding up to and in some cases beyond what is prudent for U.S. interests, but in Dr. Valladares's view the material released so far is too thin to establish the desired accountability.

These are not the kinds of files that the United States opens easily. It is not simply that their contents might be embarrassing. A country that runs a global policy and works not just with secret intelligence collaborators but with a normal range of foreign officials and citizens needs to cultivate a reputation for discretion. Against these different concerns, however, the United States must weigh its interest and responsibility in strengthening new democracies and its reputation for fidelity to its own ideals. Certainly there can be no defense of a policy that amounts to using late and selective release of sensitive material to cover up what most people would describe simply as crimes.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

U.S.-Supplied Helicopters

The First World, as Amnesty International's 1996 report states, is often significantly involved in Third World problems. The report details, for example, how Turkey has launched rocket attacks on Kurdish separatists with U.S.-supplied helicopters. Whatever one thinks of the struggle between the Turks and that nation's Kurdish minority, moral issues may be unavoidable when it comes to arming combatants, even if the arms provider and the recipient are NATO allies.

Emphasizing that progress was made in some parts of the world in 1995, Amnesty points to positive steps like the South African government's decision to establish a commission to investigate abuses in the last 30 years.

—Los Angeles Times.

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It's Time to Add Russia, China, India and Brazil

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — The Group of Seven has to be reformed, or its annual summit should be scrapped.

The meetings, like the one that begins this Thursday in Lyon, were originally intended as get-togethers of the leaders of the principal democracies, the largest free market economies and the most advanced societies. But today the group's membership is no longer representative of power or of principle, and it needs to be expanded.

Russia, admitted as the Soviet Union in 1991 on a limited basis, cannot now be excluded. China, India and Brazil are as entitled to participation as Russia, and in some respects much more so.

A timely initiative in 1974, the summit meeting was an outgrowth of Western Europe's and Japan's postwar recovery. The gathering responded to the need for greater global coordination among the main economic centers.

It also enhanced U.S.-European dialogue at a time when Western Europe was becoming more serious about political unity and when America was trying to recover its moorings after the Vietnam War and Japan, growing in economic importance, was engaged in a wider political relationship.

After bickering about who should be included, the seven states were effectively self-selected: the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The discrepancies in gross domestic product and population were as marked then as today. Nonetheless, the seven met the membership requirements.

But 22 years later the annual meeting no longer upholds them.

Leaving aside that the informal get-together has turned into a circus dominated by pomp and circumstance and is attended by hundreds of officials, the very concept of the Group of Seven not only has become compromised but distorts global realities.

The first breach of principle was the admission of the Soviet Union in 1991. Mikhail Gorbachev, the nonelected president and head of the ruling Communist Party, was invited to take part only in the talks about Western aid for his ailing economy.

As a sop to his pride, he was promised that he would be invited to the 1992 meeting in Munich. A political coup forced him from office and the Soviet Union was dissolved. Boris Yeltsin took his place in subsequent years, also participating on a limited basis. (He will not attend this week's meeting because of the runoff election in Russia.) The Group of Seven calculated that including him would bolster his position at home and enhance the chances of democratic reform.

For the Russians, Mr. Yeltsin's presence satisfies a craving for continued status as a world power, and Moscow officials have begun calling the meeting the "P-8" — for Political Eight.

But this ambiguity, to which the other leaders have acquiesced in their eagerness to help Mr. Yeltsin, poses several problems. First, a government that has killed more than 40,000 people in Chechnya who wanted to secede does not quite meet democratic standards.

When Mr. Gorbachev was admitted, the Soviet Union could not pretend to be a democracy. The membership criterion of democracy yielded to political expediency. Now such elasticity should apply to other countries as well.

Second, Russia is not even in the forefront of free market economies or of any other type of economy. It is a developing country, although armed with nuclear weapons. If its military status justifies its inclusion, what about other states with nuclear ambitions?

Lest the annual meeting become totally meaningless, however, only four new members, including Russia, should be added. The criterion of democracy has been compromised, but it should be retained, although redefined to mean that some progress toward significant political or economic pluralism is required.

The size of the country's economy and the existence of significant free market sectors should be taken into account. China is a genuine economic success and a major military power. It galls Chinese leaders to be excluded while Russia's leaders boast of their role in the "P-8."

India is the world's largest democracy, with yet another successful election under its belt. Although India is weaker economically than China, its economy is growing rapidly. Without India, the Group of Seven cannot pretend to be inclusively democratic.

Brazil's successful democratic presidential election last year, as well as its effective financial and economic reforms (not to speak of its size and population), similarly justify membership. Perhaps in five years or so, South Korea and Mexico might be considered, too. For now, only when the Group of Seven becomes the Group of 11 can the world's central political and economic problems be properly addressed.

The writer, national security adviser in the Carter administration, contributed this to The New York Times.

The Group of Seven Should Invite China to Join the Club

By Robert B. Zoellick

WASHINGTON — In Lyon at the annual Group of Seven meeting, Bill Clinton should propose that China be invited to join. By reason of size and growing economic influence alone, China merits consideration, but President Clinton's real purposes would be strategic.

It is no secret that the administration's policy of "engagement" with China has degenerated into ad hoc confrontations over Taiwan, nuclear proliferation, human rights, intellectual property, most-favored-nation trade status and accession to the World Trade Organization.

Administration speeches are almost plaintive in their exasperated calls for a strategic relationship with China, but the periodic, case-by-case nature of the U.S. agenda with the rising power in Asia sends confusing signals about Mr. Clinton's purposes, priorities and policies.

By promoting phased-in Chinese membership in the Group of Seven, he would signal the United States' strong commitment to integrating China into the global system as long as it accepted international economic and security norms. The Chinese would welcome the acknowledgment of their genuine accomplishments and status.

Indeed, this overture might strengthen the hand of the reforming modernizers who want to ease China into a cooperative relationship with the rest of the world.

The recent pattern of conflicts has played to the advantage of Chinese leaders who stir the pot of fiery nationalism as substitute fare for the legitimacy that communism no longer offers. These leaders sense that China can set its own rules, or at least play a good game of global power politics by manipulating others' interests against U.S. demands.

Adding China would make the Group of Seven less Eurocentric. Not surprisingly, the presence of Germany, Britain, France, Italy and the European Commission at summit meetings leads to a European bias in a group that is supposed to be examining world economic (and frequently political) problems. And China's participation might prod the Europeans to broaden their outlook and weigh the implications of their actions, or inaction, for regions beyond Europe.

Today, the United States must integrate security, economics and political interests in Asia, but Europeans simply view the region in commercial terms. This gap in perceptions, if unaddressed, will lead to conflicts among allies and to problems in Asia.

Gradual introduction into the Group of Seven might be employed both to convince the Chinese that World Trade Organization membership really does require a commitment to meet basic economic standards, and to maneuver Europe and Japan into a unified presentation about WTO requirements for China.

Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord's recent frustration about Europeans holding Uncle Sam's coat while the United States presses China to abide by trade rules is understandable, but not as productive as shaping a coalition of U.S. partners with an obligation to convey a common message to China.

Once America, Europe and Japan sit down together with China, the democratic threesome is more likely to develop a united position and stick to it.

Finally, Mr. Clinton's advocacy of a place for China at the economic summit might be useful in rebuilding a bipartisan China policy at home.

The United States had a bipartisan China policy for almost two decades. It ended with Tiananmen Square. But Americans — Democrats and Republicans, the executive and Congress — will need to work together for decades to come if they are to meet the classic challenge of making a constructive place in the international order for a rising power.

Bob Dole and Newt Gingrich have spoken of the need for Americans to come together again, under presidential leadership, with a consistent, steady, long-term, strategy toward China. This no small offer, given candidate Clinton's role in helping to break the prior consensus through his attacks on President George Bush for "coddling dictators" in Beijing. But Mr. Clinton has recognized his mistake.

Now he must appreciate that presidential leadership is needed in one of the greatest foreign policy challenges of this era. By calling for China to join the Group of Seven, Mr. Clinton would send a dramatic signal, supported, I hope, by reasoned explanation about America's long-term strategy toward China.

The writer was an undersecretary of state and President George Bush's personal representative for the preparation of two economic summits. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

India Wants Nuclear Disarmament, Not Just a Ban on Tests

By Jasjit Singh

NEW DELHI — The world has been moving toward greater polycentrism, and the principle of balance of interests has become essential if another Cold War, even if on a different axis, is to be avoided. One of those core interests is removal of nuclear weapons and the threats they pose.

This can be achieved only if there is a firm commitment to global nuclear disarmament, and tangible movement in that direction.

There are signs of such movement, although it is not formally recognized by the nations that have nuclear weapons. The United States has conceded that nuclear disarmament is a goal, even if a long-term one. China has called for global nuclear disarmament, and its commitment should be put to the test. Japan has proposed a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

India favors a time-bound program. The Canberra Commission of experts is working out a step-by-step blueprint to achieve it.

India recently said that it would not sign the proposed Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty being negotiated in Geneva because the pact does not require the five declared nuclear powers (the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain) to disarm. India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, sees the treaty very much in the context of global nuclear disarmament.

Total elimination of such weapons is imperative for Indian national security, since China is a growing nuclear power, while Pakistan is known to have developed nuclear weapons.

In its present shape, the treaty fails to meet some basic nonproliferation aims. It will not stop those states that already have nuclear arsenals from increasing them.

Moreover, it is likely to trigger a new race to improve the quality of existing nuclear weapons, since it does not prohibit nonexplosive testing. The five declared nuclear powers will continue to modernize their arsenals in the absence of a ban on subcritical testing and simulation processes and techniques.

While the proposed treaty would prohibit explosive testing, it has no provision to stop a nonnuclear weapon state from acquiring such weapons. Nor does it forbid the transfer of tested designs by a nuclear power to another country. According to Western reports, Pakistan has received a tested design for its bomb from China.

Ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads have been transferred by China to a number of countries, including Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Relations between China and India will have a profound effect on prospects for peace and cooperation in the region. Both countries are committed to the principle of mutual and equal security, under a 1993 agreement. Progress on implementing the accord is slower than most Indians desire. The notion of equity would be a mirage if it did not apply to nuclear arms.

The writer, director of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses in New Delhi, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Propose an Accord That Enables Israel to Get Out of Lebanon

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — Israel's Operation Grapes of Wrath, in Lebanon, ended with an April 26 agreement brokered by the United States and France. But that "understanding on the rules of engagement in South Lebanon" is likely to produce more fatal misunderstandings than lifesaving arrangements — especially since the parties have failed so far to agree on the functions of the monitoring committee composed of the United States, France, Lebanon, Syria and Israel.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad, with the mien of an innocent bystander, keeps the southern Lebanese cauldron boiling. What he regards as a tactical gain could turn with surprising speed into a strategic disaster. Escalation of the fighting in southern Lebanon is a risky venture. The new Israeli government may feel less inhibited than its predecessor in the choice of its target and the use of full military strength in counteractions.

In a region known for its high degree of combustibility, reason demands from all parties to the conflict to avoid provocations that could trigger a wider conflagration.

Syria and Israel are committed to the establishment of peace. However, after three years of on-and-off negotiation the gap between their positions remains wide. In Israel's view, this is because Syria insists uncompromisingly on its territorial claims, without committing itself to the necessary security arrangements and the terms regulating the future relationship between the two countries.

Progress in the stalled peace negotiations will largely depend on the willingness of Israel and Syria to disengage from the Lebanese imbroglio.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has repeatedly proclaimed his commitment to the peace process and to its pursuit with vigor and innovative ideas. The commitments of both Israel and Syria call for a test of performance. Southern Lebanon is the given testing ground. Mr. Netanyahu's passage from heady campaign rhetoric to sober prime ministerial responsibility is being watched at home and abroad.

On various occasions in the past, Israel, having no territorial claims in Lebanon, committed itself to withdraw all forces from all of its territory. But Syria, keen to keep its Hezbollah proxy active in the field, frustrated the withdrawal agreements arrived at between Israel and Lebanon.

In view of the aggravation of the situation in southern Lebanon, the continued diplomatic stalemate with Syria and the advent of a new government in Israel, causing anxiety in the Arab world (and not only there), this would be a good time for Mr. Netanyahu to launch an initiative containing the following elements:

1. Lebanon, Syria and Israel conclude a cease-fire agreement halting all hostile activities in and from Lebanese territory by all regular or irregular forces stationed in the country.

2. Israel withdraws its forces from the entirety of Lebanon in accordance with arrangements and a timetable, not exceeding six months, agreed upon between the contracting parties.

3. The Lebanese army, supported by Syrian forces garrisoned in Lebanon, assumes full operational responsibility for strict observance of the cease-fire by all armed elements.

4. The monitoring committee composed of the United States, France, Lebanon, Syria and Israel, established by the agreement of understanding, will supervise observance of the cease-fire agreement.

5. Lebanon and Syria undertake to prevent the launching of any hostile action from their territory.

6. The Lebanese army will either incorporate the southern Lebanese militia, guaranteeing its members immunity from prosecution, or facilitate its voluntary dissolution.

7. The signatories recognize Israel's right to take action against flagrant violations of the agreement, in the exercise of its right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter as explicitly affirmed by the United States, Russia and France, peace facilitators and guarantors of the cease-fire agreement.

8. The parties to the agreement will upon its signature resume the negotiations on the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement of peace.

The outlined initiative, meant to staunch the bleeding wound in southern Lebanon, would help revive the peace negotiations under improved conditions, and would be acclaimed as an important step of confidence building by Prime Minister Netanyahu.

President Assad's cooperation would be applauded as the abandonment of his policy of stonewalling and a sign of willingness to further the prospects of peace and reduce the risk of war. Realization of the proposal would be a major contribution to the stability of the region and alleviate the suffering of the populations afflicted by the unending cycle of violence.

The writer, a former director general of the Foreign Ministry of Israel and a former ambassador to the United Nations, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Revolt in Van

CONSTANTINOPLE — Another sanguinary outbreak occurred in Van yesterday [June 24]. There were 400 persons killed. Persians are promoting the disturbances and fomenting revolt throughout Armenia. The Druses have now received Bedouin support and are driving out the Turks. Diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear with increasing force upon the Sublime Porte, but without disturbing its equanimity.

1921: Austrian Notes

VIENNA — The Hungarian Government has caused great irritation among Austrian bankers by repudiating, as allegedly false, a disproportionately large number of Austrian-owned bank-notes with Hungarian stamps, which were sent in for exchange for new Hungarian State notes. This is regarded as a political reprisal for Austria's attitude in the Western Hungarian question.

1946: Good Old Days?

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] Not long ago President Truman spoke in praise of the small sized institution, saying, "I would rather see a hundred steel companies than one United States Steel Corporation." We all have similar moments of nostalgia when we rebel at the bigness, speed and tensions of this age and we wish we could turn the clock back to "the good old days." But would we be prepared to pay the cost of a return to those days? Would we like to return, say, to 1900 when only one American home in seven had a bathtub? Would the United Nations have dictated the terms of surrender at Potsdam if the U.S. had been a nation of thousands of little community steel plants?

OPINION/LETTERS

Time to Exhume Files Of Nazi War Criminals

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For a full half-century, with determination and skill, and with the help of the law, United States intelligence agencies have kept secret the record of how they used Nazis for so many years after World War II, what the agencies got from these services — and what they gave as payback.

Despite the secrecy blockade, we do know how one cooperative former Wehrmacht officer and war crimes suspect was treated. We know the United States got him the secretary-generalship of the United Nations as reward and base.

For more than two years, Congress has had legislation before it to allow the public access to information about U.S.-Nazi intelligence relations — a bill introduced by Representative Carolyn B. Maloney, Democrat of New York, and now winding through the legislative process.

If Congress passes her War Crimes Disclosure Act, H.R. 1281, questions critical to history and the conduct of foreign affairs can be answered and the power of government to withhold them reduced. The case of Kurt Waldheim is the most interesting example — the most interesting we know of at the moment.

Did the United States know when it backed him for secretary-general that he had been put on the A-list of war-crime suspects, adopted in London in 1948, for his work as a Wehrmacht intelligence officer in the Balkans, when tens of thousands of Yugoslavs, Greeks, Italians — Jew and non-Jew — were being deported to death?

If not, isn't that strange, since the U.S. representative on the War Crimes Commission voted to list him? A report was sent to the State Department. Didn't State give the CIA a copy — a peek?

And when he was running for secretary-general, why did State Department biographies omit any reference to his military service — just as he forgot to mention it in his autobiographies?

If all that information was lost by teams of stupid clerks, once the Waldheim name came up for the job, why did not the United States not do the obvious thing — check with Nazi and war-crime records in London and Berlin to see if his name by any chance was among those dearly wanted?

Didn't the British know? They voted for the listing, too. And the Russians — Yugoslavia moved to list him when it was a Soviet satellite. Belgrade never told Moscow?

How did Mr. Waldheim repay the United States for its enduring fondness to him? Twice it pushed him successfully for the job. The third time it was among few countries that backed him again but lost. Nobody can say the United States was not loyal to the end.

Did he also serve the Russians and British? One at a time? Or was he a big-power groupie, serving all?

One thing is not secret any longer, thanks to Professor Robert Herzstein of the University of South Carolina history department. He has managed through years of perseverance to pry some information loose. He found that while Mr. Waldheim worked for the Austrian bureaucracy, the U.S. Embassy in Vienna year after year sent blurby reports about his assistance to American foreign policy — friendly, outstanding, cooperative, receptive to American thinking. All the while, this cuddly fellow was on the A-list, which was in the locked files or absent with official leave.

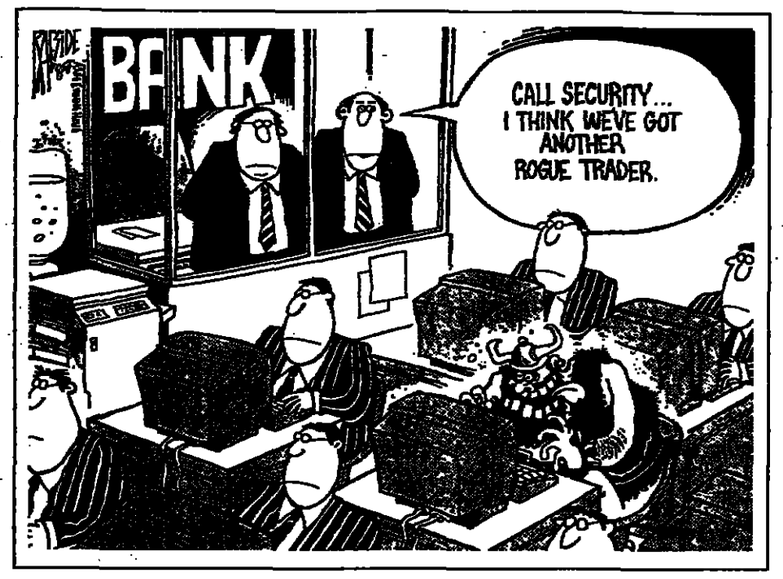
On May 24, 1994, I reported on Mr. Herzstein's findings and the need for opening files of war-crime suspects. Representative Maloney quickly set to work on her bill to open those files to Freedom of Information requests — providing safeguards for personal privacy, ongoing investigations and national security if ever pertinent.

Her first bill expired in the legislative machinery, and in 1995 she tried again. She got her hearing recently thanks to the chairman of her subcommittee of the Government Reform Committee, Steve Horn, Republican of California.

If the leaders of Congress will it, the Maloney bill can be passed this year. I nominate my New York senators to introduce it in the Senate. It will be a squeeze to get it passed before the end of the year, so kindly ask your representatives and senators to start squeezing.

If not, the laborious legislative procedure will have to be repeated next session. Questions about the Waldheim connection will go unanswered, as will those about other cases that may be in the files or strangely misplaced, which will also be of interest.

The New York Times.



Psst, You Want a Good Scoop? All's Fair in Love and Leaks

By Michael Dobbs

WASHINGTON — The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, professed himself to be shocked, yes shocked, the other day to learn that someone within the U.S. government was leaking confidential information to The Washington Times. In high dudgeon, he described the leakers as "gutless wonders" willing to break the law in order to "knife somebody in the State Department."

"If they had any ethics, they would fight this fairly," said Mr. Burns.

A few minutes later, there was knowing laughter in the State Department briefing room when a news service reporter noted that the Clinton administration had used a leak to The New York Times the day before to put the knife into UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali. The Times quoted senior American officials as saying that Secretary of State Warren Christopher had lost confidence in the veteran Egyptian diplomat and had spent months attempting to persuade him to accept an "honorable retirement."

It now turns out that The New York Times had an impeccable inside source for its story. The previous day, Mr. Burns had invited the Times diplomatic reporter Steven Erlanger to a private, not-for-attribution conversation with Mr. Christopher. Flanked by senior aides, Mr. Christopher used this conversation to outline his opposition to a second term for Mr. Boutros Ghali. In State Department parlance, this was not "a leak" at all. It was a "background briefing."

"What I leak is fine, what you leak is terrible. That is the way the system works in Washington," said Bernard Kalb, who resigned as State Department spokesman in 1986 in protest against a "disinformation" campaign against the Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi that included planting false stories in the American news media.

Administration officials said it was decided to use The Times as the vehicle for the Boutros Ghali leak to make a "big splash" in New York, where the United Nations is located. The idea was to create a fait accompli by making it clear that the United States would veto a second Boutros Ghali term. Both Mr. Christopher and Mr. Burns went on the record with similar remarks the following day.

The tale of the two leaks provides insight into the way information is disseminated in Washington and is used to promote or undermine the administration's agenda. One of the dirty little secrets of Washington journalism is that most leaks are of the Boutros Ghali variety. The Washington Post, like other newspapers, has received "authorized" and "unauthorized" leaks, and is eager to obtain more.

From the journalistic point of view, there seems little moral difference between the two types of leaks. From the government's point of view, there is all the difference in the world.

"There is a big difference between a leak that is designed to support the efforts of the president and the administration, and the leak that is designed to undermine it," said Jody Powell, White House spokesman in the Carter administration. "If you are going to work for an administration, you should support its policies. It strikes me that there is an ethical question involved here."

Pentagon and State Department officials acknowledge that they have been driven crazy over the last few months by leaks to Bill Gertz, the Washington Times defense correspondent. Judging by the stories' content, the leaker is a well-placed official, probably in the Pentagon, opposed to administration attempts to smooth differences with countries like China, North Korea and Russia.

MEANWHILE

'Authorized' and 'unauthorized' leaks, is there a big difference? Not really, journalists say. Absolutely, says the government.

Past Gertz scoops have included details of a private conversation between President Bill Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin of Russia, in which each agreed to back the other's re-election bid. The State Department has been particularly incensed by a series of articles, drawing on secret U.S. intelligence reports, that accused the State Department intelligence analyst Allen W. Locke of playing down violations of U.S. anti-proliferation laws by Egypt, China and Pakistan.

"It is illegal for a federal employee to give secret documents to a journalist," said Mr. Burns. "There is a huge difference between revealing the contents of a diplomatic conversation and revealing intelligence information that involves sources and methods."

Mr. Burns conceded that administration spokesmen often reveal partial accounts of high-level negotiations. "You give the side of the story that you wish to make public," he said. "That's not leaking. That's diplomacy."

"There is a lot of selective indignation on Burns's part," said Mr. Gertz. "When The New York Times or The Washington Post publish sensitive information that reflects the administration's views, you don't hear this kind of temper tantrum. When it's something they don't like, they have an altogether different view."

Concludes Mr. Kalb: "All is fair in love and leaks"

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bad Decisions

I am dismayed by two recent decisions made by President Bill Clinton — on anti-personnel mines and anti-ballistic missile, or ABM, defense — and strongly believe he should rescind both of them.

In his speech defending the decision to retain restricted use of anti-personnel mines, he spoke of the horrible costs in human life and suffering caused by these mines. But he made his decision despite this fact, and despite the strong support for an immediate and unconditional ban by the International Committee of the Red Cross and a large number of governments and nongovernmental organizations — as well as by some senior U.S. military authorities and the American public in general.

I fear his decision has severely compromised the necessary leadership of the United States for achieving a ban on land mines in the near future by setting forth questionable and insufficient reasons for retaining these mines on a restricted basis. For example, poor countries, where armed conflicts are rife with the extensive use of mines, will no doubt continue to opt for cheap mines instead of the much more expensive "self-destructing" type. Also, the postponement of an immediate and complete ban leaves the door open for other countries to follow the U.S. decision to delay.

On the question of anti-ballistic missile defense, President Clinton's decision to proceed with research and development of such weapons contradicts the advice of leading independent scientists. They have convincingly shown that effective ABM deployment is technologically unfeasible and have demonstrated the ease with which systems such as the Strategic Defense Initiative and its modifications can be countered and nullified. These adverse opinions remain valid today.

Apart from adding more money to an already ample Defense Department budget — money sorely needed for social purposes that Mr. Clinton has advocated — any action to proceed with an ABM effort could greatly jeopardize the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty reached between the United States and the Soviet Union, and risks a renewal of the arms race.

By rescinding his decisions on land mines and anti-ballistic missile defense, Mr. Clinton would demonstrate the courage and leadership of which he has shown himself capable.

MARTIN M. KAPLAN.
Collonge, Switzerland.

Sneaking Around

Regarding "It's High Time Women Quit Sneaking Around". (Opinion, June 20) by Robin Givhan:

Calm down, Ms. Givhan, all trends die sooner or later. If, as you suggest, choice of clothing should be determined by occupation, only cowboys (and cowgirls) should wear jeans, and mechanics overalls.

So sorry guys, put away your aviator jackets. And remember, everyone — no baseball caps.

CHRISTINE BALTAY.
Paris.

Some women consider health more important than vanity and thus consider the walk from subway to office a chance to exercise; some use the lunch hour for the same reason.

Ms. Givhan might try to convince one of the "vast" numbers of shoe manufacturers to design shoes for feet, not window displays.

Ms. Givhan would also do well to take care of her own feet and let the rest of us take care of ours.

BERNICE GROHSTUPF.
Vence, France.

As an American living in Paris, the way I spot American tourists is by their "blindingly bright, lumpy, clunky sneakers."

I have sometimes asked them why they wear these sneakers and have gotten the "comfort" argument.

Yet I, like other Parisians, do not seem to have a "comfort" problem. I can only conclude that we either have a much greater choice of comfortable shoes or are more used to walking and thus do not have feet so delicate as to require "air technology, padded insoles and arch supports."

Whichever the case, we are spared these terminally ugly shoes.

DONNA EVLETH.
Paris.

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BOOKS

MURDER ON THE APPIAN WAY

By Steven Saylor. 304 pages. $23.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Jim Marks

STEVEN Saylor's "Roma Sul Rosa" series — now up to five novels — could be classified under a number of popular genres. These stories of Gordianus the Finder sniffing out murderers in the turbulent world of Julius Caesar are, first of all, delectable mysteries, whodunits scattered with clues and red herrings and an ever-increasing cast of disreputable and curious characters like those that make the adventures of Miss Marple and Sherlock Holmes so enjoyable.

Because of their classical setting, the books are at least kissing kin to Mary Renault's historical romances, although Saylor's Romans are rather more heterosexual than Renault's Hellenes. Yet I also associate the series with the boys adventure fiction I read as an adolescent — not just Conan Doyle and Jules Verne and Zane Grey, but also KennethRoberts's American Revolutionary War novels and the nautical Horatio Hornblower series.

I this eclectic collection of books has a common element in which Saylor's work shines, it is the character of their heroes. Gordianus and his comrades occupy a peculiar place in the adult world: in it but not totally part of it. Despite having knocked about a bit (Gordianus has gone from about age 30 in "Roman Blood" to around 50 in "Appian Way"), they retain an inner innocence and rectitude, a lack of corruption in a corrupt and dangerous time. Whatever success they may have had (Gordianus has managed to acquire a house on the Palatine Hill), they still live primarily by their wits.

They are disillusioned by their fellow man, but the mistakes they make are those of a good heart that, knowing better, trusts too much. In short, they are the way adolescents see themselves as adults: older, but still good and curious and interested in life.

There's a certain irony in seeing Saylor's work as at heart boys' fiction, since most of his plots are drawn from Cicero's orations. Generations of schoolboys who suffered under the weight of learning their Latin from Cicero's ornate and complicated prose — long sentences likely to end in an explosion of verbs — would no doubt be astonished that he could be the source of light reading.

Saylor, to his credit, enjoys the joke: His Cicero is a pompous character, dyspeptic as Anthony Burgess's Napoleon, a sometime employer of Gordianus who never becomes Gordianus's friend, even when, as here, they are working together on a case.

While it is the likable Gordianus who draws us into this world, it is the details that keep us there. Admit it: You watch the Poirot mysteries because you can't get enough of that '30s English art deco decor. So you read Saylor because of the skill with which he brings an ancient world to life.

The heavy hand of convenience shows itself frequently in Saylor's novels (as, by an iron law of historical fiction, it inevitably must). Gordianus's unfolding story is a parade of great moments in Roman history: the Spartacus Rebellion, the Cataline Conspiracy, the Clodian riots. No doubt, if we are lucky he will play a further role, minor, but with an inside view, in the epic struggle between Caesar and Pompey.

The author's way with exposition is not always the most graceful. He relates the background of the Clodian riots by having Gordianus's daughter ask him how they began.

Sometimes, his plots mystify. I have no idea why, in the current installment, Saylor abducted his hero from the Appian Way and stuck him down a hole for 40 days; whatever chronology the device is meant to reconcile, it sure stops the narrative dead.

Is Gordianus himself anachronistic? How could he not be? Although it is just within the realm of possibility that such a person could inhabit the interstices of the collapsing Republic, his curious, deductive, questing temperament, allied with his self-consciousness, is surely modern. Why would we want him otherwise?

This is not the high art of Marguerite Yourcenar, which convinces us of the past by its alienness. This is entertainment of the first order, and we need a Gordianus we can recognize to guide us into the past's tangled coils.

Jim Marks, editor of the Lambda Book Report, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

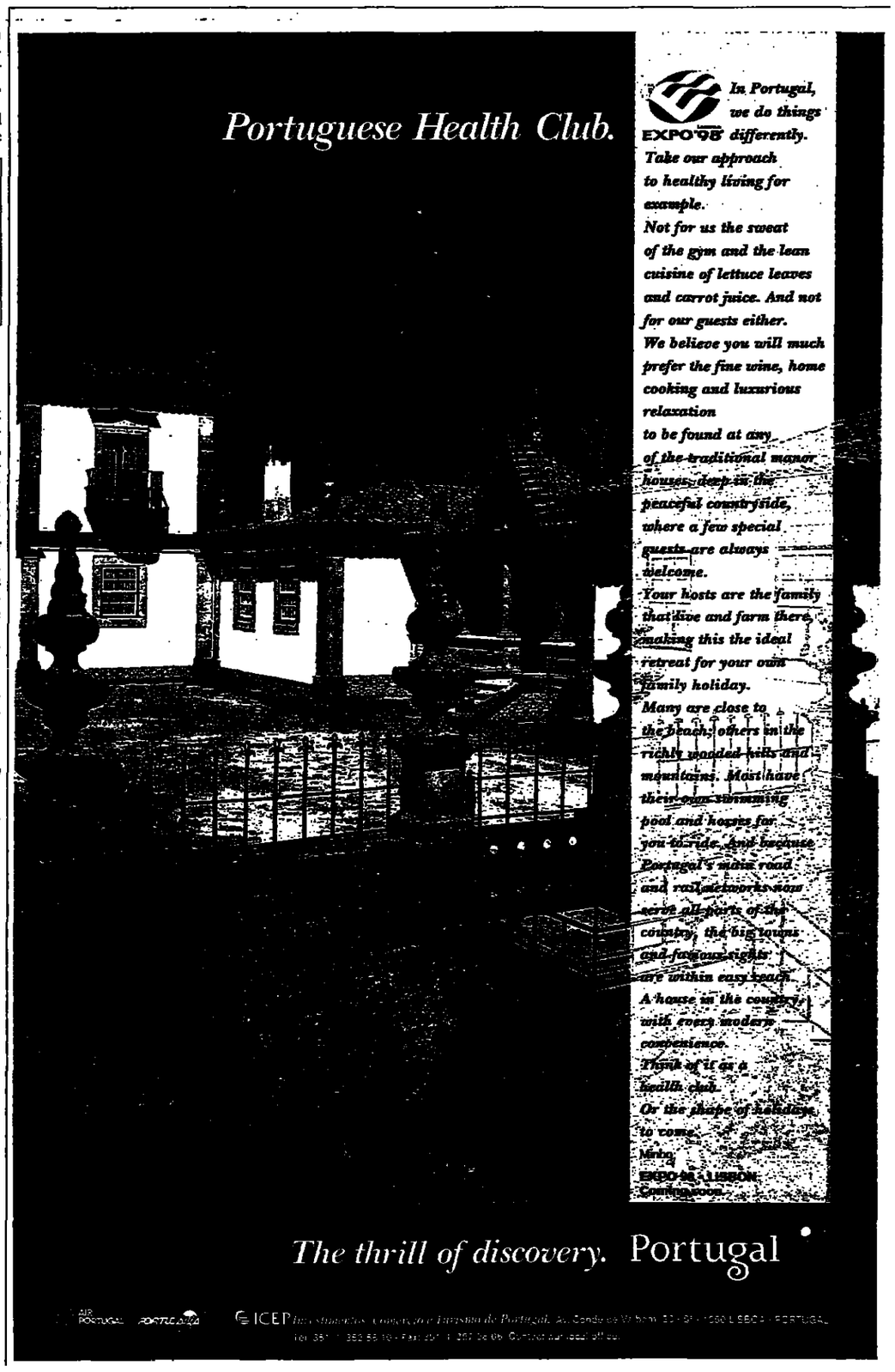
This Week		Last Week	Wks on List
1	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	1	4
2	A CROWN OF SWORDS, by Robert Jordan		1
3	HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	2	6
4	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	4	3
5	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	3	7
6	OH, THE PLACES YOU'LL GO! by Dr. Seuss	5	150
7	MOONLIGHT BECOMES YOU, by Mary Higgins Clark	6	10
8	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	8	121
9	THE FOURTH ESTATE, by Jeffrey Archer	11	2
10	I WAS AMELIA EARHART, by Jane Mendelsohn	7	7
11	MALICE, by Danielle Steel	9	9
12	SUDDEN PREY, by John Sandford	10	5
13	DRINK WITH THE DEVIL, by Jack Higgins	13	2
14	ACCORDION CRIMES, by E. Annie Proulx		1
15	CHANCE, by Robert B. Parker	14	2

NONFICTION

1	BAD AS I WANNA BE, by Dennis Rodman with Tim Keown	1	6
2	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	2	8
3	NO SHIRT, NO SHOES... NO PROBLEM! by Jeff Foxworthy	4	4
4	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	112
5	IN CONTEMPT, by Christopher A. Darden with Jess Walter	3	12
6	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	6	16
7	HOW COULD YOU DO THAT? by Laura Schlessinger	11	20
8	RUSH LIMBAUGH IS A BIG FAT IDIOT, by Al Franken	10	21
9	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	8	38
10	I LIVED TO TELL IT ALL, by George Jones with Tom Carter	7	5
11	OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi		1
12	BLOOD SPORT, by James B. Stewart	9	13
13	HITLER'S WILLING EXECUTIONERS, by Daniel Jonah Goldhagen	13	10
14	THE RE-ENCHANTMENT OF EVERYDAY LIFE, by Thomas Moore		2
15	THE CLOISTER WALK, by Kathleen Norris	12	6

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	3	14
2	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	1	12
3	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	161
4	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	4	63



INTERNATIONAL

Yeltsin Removes 7 More Generals as He Prepares for Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, getting ready for an election runoff next week, further purged the military old guard Tuesday by ousting seven army generals who were close to his former defense minister.

Four of those dismissed had been accused of plotting to stop the removal last week of the hawkish defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev. Their departure was part of a shake-up intended to help secure Mr. Yeltsin's election in the July 3 runoff.

In other pre-election moves, Mr. Yeltsin signed a decree ordering Russian troops to start pulling out of Chechnya, while his aides appealed to voters, saying that he could lose if turnout was less than 60 percent.

Mr. Yeltsin's order on Chechnya followed two recent military accords between the Kremlin and rebel leaders. The pacts stipulate a gradual troop withdrawal accompanied by separatist disarmament, all to be completed Sept. 1.

Still, peace talks have proceeded slowly and few concrete actions have been taken since the signing. Each side accuse the other of reluctance to fulfill the agreements.

Russia's top negotiator, the minister of nationalities, Vyacheslav Mikhailov, said Tuesday that he planned to meet with the rebel military chief, Aslan Maskhadov, to work out a timetable for disarmament and pullout.

The Communist rival for the presidency, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, struggling to counter Mr. Yeltsin's well-publicized moves in the battle for votes, dismissed suggestions his campaign was too passive and said: "We are sure the result will be in our favor."

He said his plan for a national peace pact and coalition government would sway voters to him, but three non-Communists he wants in the coalition have already refused to take part.

President Yeltsin has done most of the campaigning since he finished 3 percentage points ahead in the first election round June 16. But his campaign team rang the alarm Tuesday that Mr. Zyuganov's chances would be dramatically improved if there was a low turnout in the runoff.

A senior campaign aide, Vyacheslav Nikonov, said Mr. Yeltsin should win the election if the turnout was, as expected, about 64 percent. In the first round, 69.8 percent voted.

"Turnout of under 60 percent is a dangerous threshold below which Zyuganov's victory is possible," Mr. Nikonov told the Interfax news agency.

The dismissal of the seven generals appeared to bolster Alexander Lebed, a Grachev foe who was third in the first round of the election and was appointed security chief by Mr. Yeltsin last week in a bid to win the 11 million votes that went to Mr. Lebed in the first round.

Mr. Lebed said a week ago that five generals, General Grachev's press secretary and the Georgia defense minister had tried to convince General Grachev to put the army on the alert to put pressure on Mr. Yeltsin not to dismiss him.

Mr. Lebed initially portrayed it as an attempt to organize a coup, although the generals denied the charge. He later played down the incident but demanded the generals' removal.

Four of the five were Viktor Barynkin, first deputy head of the general staff; Vladimir Shulikov, deputy commander of land forces; Valeri Lapshov, head of the defense minister's personal staff, and Dmitri Kharchenko, head of the general staff's international department. Among the three others ousted was Lieutenant General Mikhail Zdorikov, head of the ministry's ideology department, which took over from the Communist Political Department of the Soviet Army.

Mr. Yeltsin, with his eye on the Lebed vote and that of a liberal economist, Grigori Yavlinsky, who finished fourth in the first round, dismissed three Kremlin hard-liners last week, including his highly influential personal security chief, Alexander Korzhakov.

In comments to the weekly Argumenty i Fakty, Mr. Yeltsin played down suggestions that he would bring back into the cabinet the former economic chief, Anatoli Chubais, unpopular in the regions because of his tough and ambitious privatization program.

Mr. Yeltsin's decree ordering Russian troops to start pulling out of Chechnya formalized a withdrawal which his commander in the breakaway region had already said would start Friday.

The withdrawal is to be completed by Sept. 1, almost 20 months after the start of the conflict. *(Reuters, AP)*

Nigeria Releases 7th Political Foe

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigerian authorities have freed another political detainee, the editor of an opposition magazine who had been held since December, bringing the number of recent releases to seven.

News of the latest releases coincided with a second day of talks in London between Nigeria and the 56-member Commonwealth, from which the West African country has been suspended because of its human-rights record. But any link between the two was denied by the legal adviser to the military ruler, General Sani Abacha.

Journalists at TELL magazine said their editor, Nosa Igiebor, was at his office on Tuesday after being released.

Newspapers earlier Tuesday reported the release of Fred Eno, an assistant to the detained opposition politician Moshood K. O. Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections annuled by the military.

RUSSIA: *Lebed, From Loser to a Law-and-Order Hero Overnight*

Continued from Page 1

promoted as fast as some of his peers.

"It would be impossible to find another Russian politician in the last five years whose rise has been so unexpected and so fast," the newspaper Kuranty wrote.

Yet as Russians digest the sudden emergence of a new *vozhd* — a strong, charismatic leader — a number of voices are raising questions about just who Mr. Lebed is, what he represents and what his influence will be on Russia's future.

The concerns spring largely from all that is not known about him. His economic platform, although it drew praise, was the product of advisers who gathered around Mr. Lebed in recent months and saw him at least partly as a convenient vehicle for their ideas. On foreign affairs he is practically a blank slate, with little experience or knowledge of the West. Although he is the country's top security official, with broad though still undefined powers to deal with crime and corruption, he is a novice when it comes to law enforcement.

Russians are now confronted with a powerful politician with little experience.

The only area in which Mr. Lebed has hands-on experience is the armed forces, where his plans for military reform are taken seriously, assuming funding can be found.

Democrats in particular are worried about his ascent. "The president is being propped up not by a liberal but by a general, a champion of the 'strong hand.'" Sergei Kovalyov, the leader of Russia's human rights movement, said last week in the Moscow News. "The result of this deal will inevitably be a greater tendency by the authorities to act in undemocratic ways."

Mr. Lebed's 1995 campaign biography, "My Heart Bleeds for the Fatherland," is a glimpse of a successful but not spectacular military career with little experience of the civilian world. It portrays a man of simple — or simplistic — convictions, considerable authoritarian instincts, a ferocious temper and an inclination to use violence as a means of persuasion. It describes a hard life of bitter experience, grim determination and almost no enjoyment.

Some passages are particularly chilling. In one, as the new commander of the 345th Paratroop Battalion in Afghanistan in 1981, he described his reaction upon discovering that young recruits were being hazed — or rather, tortured — with electric shocks.

When he confronted the suspects under his command, they denied responsibility. Mr. Lebed, a former boxer, writes that he became enraged and broke the jaws of 10 men. After that, he writes, he had a twinge of regret; on the other hand, his men looked at him with new admiration and respect. Perhaps not unusually for the autobiography of a career officer in the Soviet and Russian Armies, the book details other instances in which Mr. Lebed established his superiority and control by use of physical violence, severe punishment and coercion. He is forever teaching his adversaries a lesson.

That sense of self-righteousness was also on display in his last job in the military, as commander of the 14th Army in the former Soviet republic of Moldova. In 1992, his troops intervened there to settle a separatist civil war and enforce an uneasy peace. Afterward, emboldened by his success, he began firing off snappy one-liners for visiting journalists that conveyed his contempt for his superiors in Moscow.

It was an immensely appealing message to Russians whose feelings for their leaders were similarly disdainful. In Western military circles, his insubordination stirred concern that the Russian Army was losing its grip and that the chain of command itself must be fraying. Yet as each new verbal salvo from the general was broadcast in the Russian media, his stature grew in the eyes of his countrymen.

"In Moldova, journalists who were yearning for a hero made him into a Russian Arnold Schwarzenegger," said one analyst who asked not to be named. "Lebed was always hankering for that role, and when it came along, he liked it."

But his first foray into politics was a disaster. As the No. 2 man in a party called the Congress of Russian Communities, he disappeared in the group's campaign advertising for parliamentary elections last December. Although Mr. Lebed made it into Parliament, as a lawmaker without a party he was a political orphan.

At first, his principal advisers were retired military cronies. But in February, Mr. Lebed began to assemble a team of politically savvy aides for a try at the presidency. Running a makeshift operation, his campaign staff looked at the other candidates and saw in their weakness a gap that Mr. Lebed could exploit.

They set about remaking him as the candidate of law-and-order, market-oriented but not devoutly so, honest and incorruptible but less severe than he had seemed to voters in his lackluster parliamentary campaign.

The question now is whether he is a powerful new force in Russian politics or a flash in the pan likely to be consumed by Kremlin intrigues. Despite his electoral base, he holds no ministerial position and has no authority beyond what Mr. Yeltsin grants him.

Almost no one thinks Mr. Lebed is in for an easy ride. "Two bears cannot live in one den," Anatoly Shabad, a former reformist lawmaker, wrote in the Moscow Times. "And it is unlikely that Yeltsin would go into hibernation if re-elected and leave Lebed as regent."

SORRY: *England's Tabloids Forced to Surrender in Soccer War*

Continued from Page 1

team, it's easy for us to shrug it off. But I am afraid there will be some kind of knock-on effect to the German fans who will be in the stadium by the thousands. Hopefully there won't be any trouble."

The Mirror was not alone. The tabloid Daily Star's front page declared, "Herr We Go, Bring on the Krauts" —alongside a revealing photograph of the German supermodel Claudia Schiffer headlined, "Ooh, ja Claudia." The Sun, the biggest seller in Britain, claimed good taste by relegating its headline of "Let's Blitz Fritz" to Page 4.

"The Sun has maintained a jingoistic approach, rather than a xenophobic one," said Stuart Higgins, its editor.

The British Press Complaints Commission received more than 60 complaints Monday, as many as they usually hear for a scandal about Princess Diana. At Westminster, an early day motion was tabled by Labor and Conservative members of Parliament deploring "the frenzy of jingoistic, notably anti-German nonsense in the tabloid press."

"The very papers declaring war on the Germans would be the first to lay into fans as 'louts' and 'thugs' if they treated the game as a rerun of World War II and started attacking the German fans," said Paddy Ashdown, leader of the Liberal Democrats.

In Germany, the broadsheet Süddeutsche Zeitung consoled its readers by explaining that the Sun and other tabloids are "read by people who don't give a toss about who runs the country, as long as she has big breasts."

England's coach, Terry Venables, tried to distance his team from the uproar. "There have been insults directed at another country which have gone beyond rivalry in football and that is wrong and not funny," said Venables, who is suing the Mirror for an unrelated investigation of his business practices. "I think anything is fair game as long as it is in the rules. I don't think the people of this country are very happy with the coverage either."

The story line was a natural for the tabloids, which please their massive readership by acting as if Britain were still a world power. World War II remains an obsession for the British media. It could probably be said that the two unifying victories for England in Queen Elizabeth's lifetime have been the war and the 1966 World Cup final at Wembley, in which the Germans were beaten — accounting for the last major victory for the creator of the world's favorite sport.

Last week before England's quarterfinal against Spain, the tabloids cried for revenge on the Spanish armada. Yet the Wembley crowd stood quietly in respect for the Spanish national anthem, and there was little trouble around the 3,000 Spanish fans.

Indeed, worries about hooliganism — another English invention — have yet to be realized during the 16-team tournament, which began two weeks ago and concludes with the final Sunday at Wembley. Those concerns have been replaced by embarrassment for the messages received by European visitors from their morning paper.

In spite of the approach of the popular press, the biggest stars in the English league have recently been continental Europeans such as Klinsmann, Ruud Gullit of the Netherlands and Eric Cantona of France, who became a tabloid celebrity when he responded to xenophobic abuse by kicking a spectator in the chest last year. The German champions Steffi Graf and Boris Becker have been among the most popular players at Wimbledon, though Becker, noting the tone of the Wembley build-up, said he would be giving away his tickets and watching the match on television.

By Tuesday, normalcy — such as it is — had returned.

"Why I'm Glad My Doctor Seduced Me," declared Page One of the Daily Express. The serious broadsheets were expressing anger and shame, and the tabloids were backing down. A Mirror reporter was photographed offering a hamper of traditional English foods to Klinsmann under the headline, "Peas In Our Time."

The Sun, meanwhile, had a back-page exclusive involving England's goalkeeper, David Seaman. "In Safe Hans," the headline read. "Seaman to wear German gloves against Germans."

CLINTON: *In New Politics, Families Get the National Spotlight*

Continued from Page 1

about the challenges of raising children in a fast-paced age when both parents probably have jobs.

"You give President Clinton five minutes on television, he'll mention children 15 times," Bob Dole, the likely Republican nominee, said recently. "But he won't mention, if we don't balance the budget, what happens to your children. Or we continue to raise taxes, what happens to your children?"

In the Democratic camp's quest for parents' votes, it has made several calculations.

Mr. Clinton's aides say the elderly became a reliable Clinton constituency last year when the president and Democrats in Congress fought off Republican efforts to slow the growth of the federal health-insurance program for the elderly, Medicare.

And as a group, single people are less likely than married people to consider themselves conservative and are thought by political analysts to lean toward the Democrats.

But couples with children, political strategists say, are more concerned with issues involving moral values and they have been more receptive to the Republican focus on the family. So Mr. Clinton has sought to win over this group with his own "values agenda," based on ideas intended to help people bring up their children — like nighttime curfews, school uniforms and fighting cigarette smoking by teen-agers.

Mr. Clinton has also tailored his economic proposals toward families, offering tax credits for children and proposals to allow tax relief for college tuition.

The strategy has already had an effect, analysts say.

Republicans in the House are sponsoring a bill, which is opposed by organized labor, to do what Mr. Clinton proposed, allowing compensation in the form of extra time off instead of money for overtime. Christina Martin, deputy press secretary to Mr. Dole, said that if Mr. Clinton "really wants to help America's families," he should support the Republican bill.

Gene Sperling, an adviser to the president, said that despite his stand on Monday, Mr. Clinton still "strongly opposes" the Republican bill. The White House says that the bill would allow employers to deny the use of compensatory time if they thought that their company's work would be unduly disrupted.

Instead of supporting that, Mr. Clinton made his own proposal, which aides said would have safeguards to protect workers who depend on overtime pay.

Under the Clinton plan, employers and employees would be required to sign a written agreement on how overtime would be handled.

And in contrast to the Republican bill, which would also allow employees to accumulate up to 240 hours of compensatory time, Mr. Clinton proposes a limit of 80 hours, to protect workers from loss in case an employer went bankrupt.

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TUESDAY

◆ **Style:** Suzy Menkes reports on the world of fashion, lifestyle issues and creative design.

◆ **International Stock Markets:** An analysis of global investment strategies.

◆ **Thinking Ahead:** Reginald Dale sets the world's economic agenda.

WEDNESDAY

◆ **Stage/Entertainment:** London and New York theater, opera, concerts, pop music, jazz, along with book and movie reviews, this section details entertainment options all over the world.

◆ **Media Markets:** Global developments in marketing, advertising and media.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

INTERNATIONAL

Free Trade? Everyone's for It, but Self-Interest Still Rules in the End

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ian W. Delaney, chairman of *Sherritt International Corp.*, a Canadian metals company with mining interests in Cuba, has just been warned by the State Department that he, his wife and his children may never be allowed to enter the United States again.

And Congress is rattling sabers in Europe's direction, vowing — with President Bill Clinton's support — that Total SA, a French oil company, and other European concerns that supply Iran's oil industry may not be able to get American bank loans or export their goods to the United States.

What's going on here?

Just two years ago, more than 100 nations completed the Uruguay Round of global trade talks. After seven arduous years, they thought they had established the basis for a freer, stronger and less discriminatory system under a powerful new World Trade Organization that would keep international commerce expanding rapidly for decades.

But now, further trade liberalization — this time in services — has run into a wall. With skirmishes breaking out all over, the giddiness that followed the Uruguay Round has largely been replaced by the kind of reality that, experts say, explains why the world has never enjoyed truly unfettered trade.

"We have sunlight, but we have shadows, too," said Renato Ruggiero, the former Italian trade minister who heads the World Trade Organization.

The United States is blamed by many for casting some of the bigger shadows — a surprising state of affairs for the Clinton administration, which came into office championing free trade and the opportunities it offered to American exporters. But Washington now shows scant enthusiasm for a new round of global talks.

It is taking on foreign companies, like Mr. Delaney's, that it suspects of "trafficking" in private property expropriated by the government of Fidel Castro, and is poised to impose sanctions against companies investing in Iran and Libya.

It has also been battling with China over copyright piracy, a fight it settled last week, and with Japan over barriers to the sale of Kodak film. That fight is going to the Geneva-based World Trade Organization, where the United States has 12 other complaints pending and is itself the target of complaints filed by Costa Rica, India and the European Union, among others, which accuse Washington of failing to play by the rules it champions.

At the same time, Britain has been jousting with its partners in the European Union over sanctions against its beef; Canada has floated the possibility of enacting its own legislation in response to the American law penalizing trade with Cuba, and European ministers over the weekend threatened to retaliate against any American moves against Cuba's, Iran's or Libya's trading partners.

The reasons for the fractiousness, the experts say, are both temporary and systemic. They range from election-year jitters, which tends to make American politicians more truculent, to the bad luck of "mad-cow" disease in Britain.

Deeper down, the tensions reflect the hard work that needs to be done to accommodate different business practices among countries whose approaches to environmental protection and restrictions on child labor, say, are sharply at odds.

Beyond that, not every developing country sees itself as a winner that will benefit by opening its borders, and its fledgling service industries, to foreign bankers and other service providers.

Finally, there is the mixed blessing in regional trading blocs, like the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Union, which pave the way for their own trade but also act as barriers to outsiders.

The prospects for global free trade looked promising not so long ago. After wrapping up the Uruguay Round, the Clinton administration pushed the North American trade pact through a skeptical Congress, talked of a hemispheric free trade agreement in the next century, set 2020 as the target for Pacific-wide free trade under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation agreement and showed interest in a trans-Atlantic trade area linking NAFTA and the Europeans.

What followed seemed spectacular. As Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative, told the House Appropriations Committee last month, American merchandise exports have grown 31 percent since Mr. Clinton took office, expanding faster than imports in 1995 and creating a million jobs.

What is not clear is whether the administration's new, harder line on trade mainly reflects fears and passions unleashed by the presidential campaign or a permanent shift in emphasis stemming from the end of the Cold War.

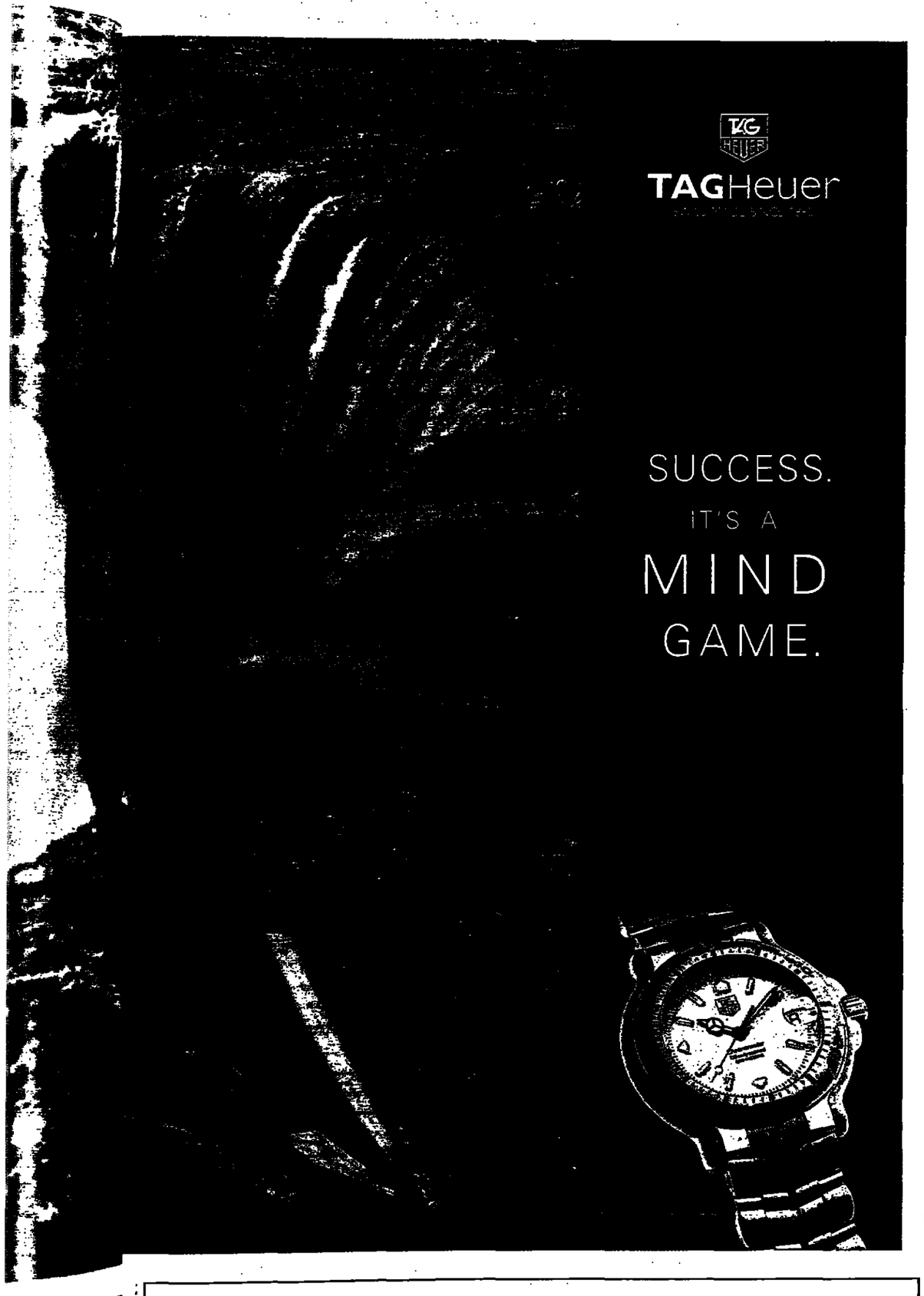
To be sure, even the United States is spreading some light. Last week it agreed, in a case brought against it in the World Trade Organization by Venezuela and Brazil, to change the way it applies environmental regulations to imported gasoline. Washington's reaction was closely watched.

The shadows are coming from the U.S. inability or unwillingness to meet the deadlines set under the Uruguay Round for new accords liberalizing trade in financial services, telecommunications and maritime transport.

In the first two areas, it walked away from limited accords, saying the offers by its partners were inadequate and did not match its own. In maritime transport, it declined to make an offer after seeing what other nations had put on the table.

Ms. Barshefsky insists that U.S. negotiators must demand complete reciprocity or see Congress throw up insuperable roadblocks to freer trade.

"With the Cold War over," she said, "trade agreements must stand or fall on their merits. They no longer have a security component. If we do not get reciprocity, we will not get freer trade."



Trying to Make Amends for a Land Grab

South Africa Struggles With How to Restore Property to Blacks

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

ALEXANDRA, South Africa — Keke Koalepe can still see where the dairy was, where his father's restaurant was, where his family lived in a small house with a tin roof and a porch.

What remains is a dilapidated cluster of buildings with sagging roofs, subdivided into at least four pieces. It sits on Twelfth Avenue here, in the middle of this township overflowing with squatters, garbage and sewage.

It is a little easier to see what Doreen Masonthe longs for. The home her family owned before the government expropriated it in 1966 still has a tidy front door, with a small garden in front. All around, however, is the chaos of laundry lines, outhouses and shacks.

Mrs. Masonthe remembers the day the government, having decided that blacks could no longer own property here, took over.

"It is absolutely heartbreaking to see people taking over your place and there is nothing you can do," she said. "I think my mother died of a tired heart."

Mr. Koalepe and Mrs. Masonthe want their property back, and they hope that the South African government will give it to them. They are among the thousands who have already laid claims before the new Commission on Restitution and Land Rights.

Like the Truth Commission now hearing testimony about the atrocities committed in the name of apartheid and liberation, the land commission is part of South Africa's healing process. The agency has been charged with trying to repair the damage done by years of racially based land policies that forced millions of nonwhite South Africans from their homes.

But what exactly will come of it remains unclear, many experts say, in part because this is all uncharted territory and South Africa, already struggling with huge needs in areas like education, housing, and health, does not have much money to spend.

Where whole communities were stripped of land that was never put to use, the government may simply be able to return it. But most cases, like Alexandra, will be more complicated. Homes and farms have been bulldozed, rezoned, renamed and redeveloped. Officials say settlements could involve alternative land, or the offer of a job or a stake in local industries.

"There are no reference points for how to do this," said Emma T. Mashinini, the regional lands commissioner for much of northern South Africa. "We have no models to look at. We will do a lot of research and there will be a lot of negotiations and we will invite objective comments. But this will be a very difficult business."

The government has allocated about $150 million for land reform this year. Minister of Land Affairs Derek Hanekom recently estimated that the land restitution project would take 15 years and cost more than $750 million.

Some land experts have criticized the restitution efforts because they are likely to keep a great deal of land in limbo for years, delaying development.

Already more than 7,000 claims have been made, some involving hundreds of acres. But others say that the alternative to restitution could be violence.

The commission, just getting on its feet now, has picked the Alexandra claim as one of its first tasks, in part because it is particularly complicated.

Properties like Mrs. Masonthe's are now home to 40 to 60 people, many of whom have invested all that they have in their shacks and have nowhere else to go.

Alexandra has all the problems associated with the lack of funds available to black areas under the former government. And some of the former owners say that whatever the government comes up with won't really make up for what happened to them.

Chilton Khoza, now the president of the Alexandra Land and Property Owners Association, feels sure that the expropriations that stripped his father of two large properties had a powerful effect on his life.

"You would be talking to a young millionaire," Mr. Khoza said. "We would have upgraded and developed our properties. Life would have been a lot easier. We missed out on a lot, a lot, because of this."

CLASH: *Divorce, Philippine-Style, Provokes a Cultural Clash*

Continued from Page 1

million people are Roman Catholics and churches overflow even on weekdays.

Under present law, couples may separate but not remarry, although an exception is made for the Muslim minority, for whom divorce is constitutionally recognized as a custom.

Problems arise when absent husbands stop supporting their families to bring up new ones or when separated spouses form new unions and children are born out of wedlock, according to Katrina Legarda, an attorney who handles marital cases.

"We have to recognize that there is hypocrisy in a society which allows illegitimate relationships," Ms. Legarda told the first Senate hearing in March.

Other speakers cited a 1995 survey showing that only 57 percent of Filipino children live with both parents, arguing that the lack of a divorce law was not preventing broken homes.

Even the church has had to compromise with a melting-pot culture of Polynesian, Chinese, Spanish and American influences and where people describe their past as "300 years in a convent followed by 50 years of Hollywood."

Under a loophole in the Family Code, remarriage is possible if couples obtain an annulment on grounds of the "psychological incapacity" of one of the spouses — which can mean anything from infidelity to "unusual attachment of the husband to his mother," as The Philippine Star noted in a recent editorial.

Such annulments — known as "divorce, Catholic-style" — are accepted by both church and state, but obtaining them is a long and expensive ordeal that relatively few couples undertake.

In fact, despite their Catholicism, Filipinos often display an irreverence toward marriage as a sacrament entailing fidelity that might raise eyebrows in other, more puritanical societies.

On Valentine's Day, celebrated here with a zeal reserved elsewhere for national holidays, festivities begin a day early, allowing men to entertain their mistresses as well as their wives.

At a church famous for its bamboo organ, the Feb. 14 crowd this year sang along enthusiastically to tongue-in-cheek renditions like "Just the Three of Us" and "We Can Make It If We Try."

It is understood in this culture that "the three of us" means one man and two women — a sign of virility and ability to provide.

The phenomenon runs through all classes of society. A taxi driver speaks lovingly of his three "wives" and 14 children; a former movie star, now a prominent statesman, brings one or the other of his two top "wives" to alternate social functions.

Under these circumstances, there is strong opposition to divorce among men, who can indulge in extramarital activities without social reprobation or the threat of having to pay alimony, according to Jullie Yap Daza, a columnist, talk-show host and the author of "Etiquette for Mistresses."

"Even the women who know they are being cheated on by their husbands don't want to throw them out, because marriage means financial stability," Ms. Yap Daza said in an interview.

Other women prefer the role of mistress, she said, because they feel they get better treatment than the wife and can walk out at any time. This attitude runs so deep that the daughter in a popular television soap opera was given the line, "Mommy, when I grow up I want to be the Number Two."

Feminists believe attitudes are changing as more women gain financial independence. And even some male legislators, like Mr. Enrile, are risking what one commentator described as "political suicide" to speak out in favor of a divorce law.

But at this point there are no plans to hold a referendum, like the one that legalized divorce in Ireland last November, according to Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, who is chairing the Senate hearings.

In the meantime, Filipinos will continue to continue to cope with contradictions so endemic that even priests have mistresses, according to Ms. Yap Daza, who featured the wayward clerics in one of her television talk shows.

"Christ was just a Spanish import," Ms. Yap Daza said. "Underneath our brown skin, we continue to be pagans, nature worshipers. We're Catholics only when it's convenient to us."

CIA: *Chief Maps War Plan Against Hackers*

Continued from Page 1

tential attackers — be they hostile states, criminal gangs or cyberpunks — possess the sophisticated techniques they would need to bring off a cataclysmic crash, they still lack the deep knowledge of their targets and direct access to the computer systems they would seek to disable, many experts believe.

But military and civilian organizations are increasingly dependent on ever-more complicated and interlinked systems. They run the risk of understanding the threat less and less as it becomes more and more complex, the senator and the spymaster suggested.

"This connectivity and dependency make us vulnerable to a variety of information warfare attacks," Mr. Deutch said.

Given the international links of computers, a cyberwar attack can look as if it is coming from abroad when it really comes from within the United States, Mr. Nunn cited "real situations where the attack was coming through seven or eight different countries" but "could have started in New York City or Atlanta, Georgia, gone through terminals all over the world, and come back with a target right here."

The Central Intelligence Agency's charter bars it from spying on Americans or acting as a law-enforcement agency. In a situation such as the one the senator described, the intelligence agencies would have to wash their hands of the case and give it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The friction between law enforcement and intelligence operations has in the past sent sparks flying, and new accords between agencies must be set to handle such cases.

The intelligence agencies and United States banks, telecommunications companies and other firms vulnerable to cyber attacks also have communications problems. "There's a great reluctance by the private sector to discuss the threat that they've faced or even the attacks that have already occurred," Mr. Nunn said, "because they fear that the word would go out they're vulnerable and therefore could destroy or damage consumer confidence and thereby cost them business."

"At some point," he said, "there's got to be communication here."

Judge Elbert Tuttle Is Dead at 98, Ruled in Major Civil Rights Cases

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Elbert Parr Tuttle, 98, who as chief judge of the old 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the integration of the University of Georgia and played a pivotal role in extending civil rights to black Southerners in the 1950s and '60s, died here Sunday.

In 1980, then-President Jimmy Carter, in awarding Judge Tuttle the Presidential Medal of Freedom, called him "a true judicial hero" who had "helped make the constitutional principle of equal protection a reality of American life." On June 4, 1996, The Atlanta Constitution called him "perhaps the most influential civil rights judge in Southern history." Judge Tuttle, a Republican native of California, was general counsel of the Treasury in 1954, when he was appointed by President Dwight Eisenhower to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Tuttle's court struck down discriminatory barriers that had been erected in voting, jury selection and employment, transformed the law on school desegregation, and established standards and procedures aimed not only at ending discrimination, but also at overcoming the effects of discrimination. Despite great upheavals and vows by many officials to resist, it made the rule of law prevail.

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via the Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

German Directors Go Hollywood: Frothy and Fast-Paced

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — For at least a generation, German films have been saddled with a melancholy image that makes them difficult to sell overseas. Think of German films, and you think of heavy and often depressing themes, stories of pain, loss and the burdens of being alive.

When the director Helmut Dietl offered his 1991 comedy "Schtonk" to foreign distributors, he complained that selling German comedy was like trying to sell Swedish spaghetti: it seemed a contradiction in terms.

Since then, however, the tables have turned. The most widely respected German directors, figures like Wim Wenders and Volker Schlöndorff, are still producing serious feature films that critics, if not large audiences, admire.

But now a younger generation of directors has emerged and, at least in terms of mass appeal, left their elders in the dust. They are making a kind of film new to Germany, the relationship comedy — light, funny, fast-paced, modestly erotic and enormously popular.

At least a dozen have been released over the last few years. Nearly all have turned a profit, and several have been big hits.

The most successful of these films, "Der Bewegte Mann," will open on Friday in the United States under the title "Maybe ... Maybe Not." It is a fine introduction to the films that are now drawing millions of young viewers into movie houses across Germany.

"Maybe ... Maybe Not" is based on a comic that appeared in book form nearly a decade ago. It tells the story of Axel (Til Schweiger), a young man who joins a men's discussion group after his girlfriend (Katja Riemann) leaves him. The group invites a gay man (Joachim Krol) to talk about homosexuality, and Axel develops a crush on the hero.

The resulting confusion is presented with enough wit and insight to have made "Maybe ... Maybe Not," which opened in 1994, one of the most popular German films in years.

It drew more than six million viewers and last year won the government-sponsored German Film Prize, which not only awards the winner a golden statuette but also a $600,000 check.

"It used to be that you couldn't win this prize if your film was a box-office success," the director Sönke Wortmann said. "Obviously we have now moved away from that attitude."

A major factor in the film's success was the presence of two of Germany's hottest new stars, both of them 32. Schweiger, whose chiseled physique and vulnerable, puppy-dog expression has made him the heartthrob of countless German women, and Riemann, slim, blonde and sexy without being threatening, is undisputed queen of the new wave of German comedies.

Both performers are now on a roll, and their names on a marquee are a virtual guarantee of commercial success. Schweiger's current hit is "Männerpension," ("Men's Hotel"), about a group of prisoners who advertise for women to accompany them on their weekend furloughs.

RIEMANN is starring in "Stadtgespräch" ("Gossip"), in which she plays a wisecracking disk jockey who falls for a dreamy guy and slowly discovers that both her fitness-center partner and her gay brother are also interested in him.

Wortmann, the director, also has a new film out, called "Das Superweib" ("Super Woman"). It fits the genre well, telling a frothy story about a frustrated wife whose fun begins as she contemplates divorce from her ever-absent husband.

It is hardly surprising that German directors can make comedies. Ernst Lubitsch and Billy Wilder, giants of the early cinema, are only two examples of titans who emerged from Germany and produced films that made the world smile.

But the recent emergence of this new generation of comic directors is a remarkable development that has given the German film industry an unexpected shot of adrenaline. Although critics are sometimes less than ecstatic, they appreciate the importance of a new trend.

There has inevitably been a reaction against these new films and the success they have enjoyed. Those who cling to the notion that film is an art form, that it should provoke serious thought instead of simply entertain, are not sure they like the trend.

Bruno Ganz, who is one of Germany's finest dramatic actors, now works almost exclusively on stage.

"Let me put it this way," Ganz said. "German film is now in a phase where it can get along very well without me. I'm not someone who could do 'Superweib,' even if you tell me that this director is another Lubitsch. I saw the preview, and I have to say that you'd need a squad of police officers to force me to see the whole thing."

But younger directors, like Wortmann, 36, have shown that Hollywood is not the only place where entertaining films are made.

"When I was at film school in Munich, the great hero was Tarkovsky," Wortmann said, referring to the Soviet director whose austere and poetic works gave him a cult following among cineastes. "Today it's Spielberg."

He also disputes the charge that he and his comrades have no message.

"I want to say something about people, not necessarily about male-female relationships — although that's where people often show themselves most clearly," he said. "Between the lines, I want to say something general. At the end of 'Der Bewegte Mann,' the hetero and the gay guy go out drinking together. That's the message of the film; People close themselves off to what they don't know. I wanted to show the similarities between two worlds."

A British Dash of Verve at Munich Opera

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Eyebrows were raised when Peter Jonas, whose startling productions as general director until 1993 of the English National Opera had made him one of the most controversial managers in British music, was headhunted by Munich's Bayerische Staatsoper, which had a reputation for musical excellence but staid and stolid staging.

The Bavarian capital has, however, always seemed to thrive on a kind of insoluble, Manichaean, even schizophrenic, struggle between the forces of reaction and innovation, and nearly three years after Jonas first took up his post as *Intendant* (artistic and administrative director) of Munich's State Opera, his contract has been renewed, meaning that he will remain at the helm until 2003.

"I can't say there haven't been some abrasive reactions to my presence," said Jonas. "Munich is a city very concerned with the prettinesses of life, and a lot of people feel that to defend a small, pretty city, with small, pretty art traditions, is a social virtue. And I understand that. After all, it's a very nice place to live. But there are some who regard any questioning of the status quo is something they have to really fight against. There are not so many of them, but they're very vocal."

English-born Jonas, now 49, is the son of a German Jewish refugee father and Jamaican-born mother of Scottish and Lebanese parentage. Tall, casually dressed and affable, he was speaking in his office at the opera house the morning after a performance of Handel's "Xerxes," directed by Martin Duncan, with sets and costumes by Ultz.

"Xerxes" is a classically unorthodox Jonas presentation, set in a slightly nightmarish, garishly tasteless milieu suggestive of an unholy mix of Ceausescu's Romania and Saddam Hussein's Iraq, with a series of oddball prefabricated sets constructed and dismantled before the audience's eyes by a troupe of downtrodden, shaven-headed, slave-laboring drones.

There is a superb line-up of singers led by a dazzling Ann Murray (in drag as Xerxes), Christopher Robson, Yvonne Kenny, Kathleen Kuhlmann and a deliciously saucy Frances Lucey (as Atalanta), backed by the impeccable but lively Staatsoper's orchestra and chorus. The show, which contained moments of genuine hilarity as well as entrancing music, had been received with stormy applause.

Quite why the Bavarian powers-that-be had lighted on him has remained as much a mystery to him as anybody else, said Jonas. "I am answerable directly to the culture minister, who also happens to be the deputy prime minister, so a politician of considerable weight. And, in fact, when I came here for the first time to talk about the job, I was rather disconcerted to see that he already had a file on me in front of him on his desk, and I asked him: 'Does the Bavarian Government have a Bavarian Secret Service, too?' "

With 37 opera productions and 17 ballets a year, Munich is easily one of the world's busiest houses. Next year's budget will be around 130 million DM ($85 million), a little over 70 million DM of which is made up by state and city subsidies.

"The subsidy is high, but as we do so many performances, as a proportion of our overall budget it is actually the lowest of any German opera house," said Jonas.

Although the cost of unification and the economic situation have taken their toll, the Munich opera has yet to suffer the falling audiences that some other houses have experienced. But there has been no increase in ticket prices since Jonas arrived and the hope is to keep it that way for at least another year.

ALTHOUGH Jonas believes subsidy cuts are almost inevitable in the future, he is enjoying a break from having continually to justify receiving state aid at all: "The English have always tended to value country houses, horses, dogs and cats more than opera houses and symphony orchestras. England does nevertheless have a hugely rich and varied artistic landscape, but for the general population it's far more important to maintain, say, Blenheim Palace than to keep opera and classical music alive. In Germany, on the other hand, there still seems to be a consensus that performed art is a vital part of society and worth sustaining. So, whereas here one certainly debates how much subsidy is justified, you don't seem to have to debate the very validity of the thing you're trying to nurture and protect."

Jonas has also found differences in working practices. "We often think in England of Germany as more rigid and hierarchical, but actually in my experience the chains of command there are much more closely observed than here. And, although nowadays we've come to think of our management as frightfully lean, we're far more overmanaged. There's also a lot less bureaucracy to deal with and — I don't know if this is just Munich or not — but in many ways I'm far more hands-on here. I'm closer to what's happening on stage."

After taking a degree in English literature, Jonas did a second degree in music. He then taught and performed before going into management and, despite his promotion of flamboyant stagings, even his critics have had difficulty finding fault with his acute attention to musical quality.

"Finding such a strong musical tradition here has been a tremendous advantage," he said. "The orchestra and chorus are so wonderful that just about all one could say was: 'Carry on!' This has allowed me to devote more energy and investment of time into addressing, if you like, the visual, dramatic and technical ecology of the house, to bring these areas up to the level of importance and achievement of the musical side.

"But above all it's been essential to emphasize that new productions really are a chance to reinterpret, not just to represent, and that's more problematic. There would be nothing surprising about this in London or Paris, and it's not that this house has not put on revolutionary productions in the past, but it's principally known as a theater of representation, not interpretation."

So far the new director's enterprise has turned out to be a success, judging by a booming box office.

"I'd like to be able to say that the new element is young, and though that's part of it, I think the point is that we've managed to achieve a wider interest in the opera house in general," he said.

"I think quite a lot of people who are artistically curious and cultivated in that rather Munich way, who go to the theater and to exhibitions but who did not find a conventional production of, say, 'Traviata' at all their cup of tea, and previously wouldn't have wanted to sit through four hours of anything, have actually been attracted by works not from the mainstream of the repertory."

Wilfried Hösl

Peter Jonas has enlivened the sets and box office of the State Opera.

Coward's 'Private Lives:' Suitably Sexily Tortured

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Arguably the greatest comedy written in the English language since "The Importance of Being Earnest," "Private Lives" is a technical exercise of immense difficulty for two superlative light comedians plus a couple of stooges.

It contains the second most famous balcony scene in the whole of dramatic literature, but precious few actual jokes ("Women should be struck regularly, like gongs," is more of an aphorism and nowadays considered sexist) and there is almost no action of any kind. A couple of once-married divorcés meet accidentally on a hotel terrace in Deauville, decide they would rather be remarried to each other and run away from their new partners to Paris. And that, across three entire acts, is more or less that.

When Noel Coward first sent the play to Gertrude Lawrence in 1930, her wired reply was, "Nothing here that can't be fixed."

"The only thing to be fixed," Coward replied acidly, "will be your performance," and from there they started rehearsals at her villa in (suitably enough) the south of France.

Since then, the play has been in constant revival all over the world, often troubled by serious miscasting (Liz Taylor and Richard Burton in New York, Joan Collins in London) or, worse, destroyed by some ambitious young director who feels the urge to "put his mark" on the play or give it some kind of latter-day scenic "concept."

LONDON THEATER

Happily, Mike Alfreds, who now brings the play to the Lyric Hammersmith as part of a season in which the same quartet of actors also work their way through "Jude the Obscure" and a new play, "Flesh and Blood," feels under no such obligation.

True, he has made a few changes. The love song "Someday I'll Find You" is bizarrely replaced by a cabaret set of other '30s hits, while at the bitter end, instead of having Victor and Sybil creep out the door, leaving their new partners in a pitched battle, he has Elyot and Amanda freeze in a clinch, as if to remind the audience that they are together again.

Since the play is really about nothing but their reunion, we scarcely need the final nudge; but these are minor complaints about a generally admirable staging in which Simon Robson and Abigail Thaw are suitably sexily tortured by their predicament, while Geraldine Alexander and Martin Marquez are wonderfully ill at ease as their long-suffering new partners.

Ask any local about London's open-air theater and they will point you in the direction of Regent's Park. But there is another, less familiar one in Holland Park where, as part of this summer's festival, they are performing Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd" in a wonderfully intense studio staging by Christopher Bond, the author of the play on which the musical is based.

Beyond doubt the most exciting attempt to drag the musical into the second half of the 20th century since "West Side Story" (also in part a Sondheim score), "Sweeney" is a jet-black and viciously brilliant show played right along the razor's edge.

The constantly breathtaking achievement of Sondheim's score is the way that it undercuts and counterpoints what is happening on stage. Thus the demon barber's murders are accomplished to "Pretty Women," one of the most touching numbers he has ever written, while "Johanna" is surely the answer to the misapprehension that you can never whistle or hum a Sondheim song while leaving one of his theaters.

In Bond's agile new staging, Ray Shell is a fine, darkly brooding Sweeney while Nicky Croydon makes a cheerful contrast as the Mrs. Lovett never happier than when baking shepherd's pies with actual shepherds on top.

The Cobain Myth Dies Hard

By Neil Strauss
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Take out a rock record that was released sometime in the last two years. Look for the following words: boy, heroin, shotgun, depression, angel, stomach, blue, pain. Can you find at least four of them occurring in a single song? If you did, chances are you've found a tribute to Kurt Cobain.

It has been two years, two months and 18 days since Cobain, the leader of Nirvana, was found dead in a small room above his garage, and songs influenced by his suicide continue to stream out of songwriters' pens from Seattle to Dublin.

There are scores of songs known to be about Kurt Cobain — among them ones by Neil Young, Pearl Jam, the Cranberries, R.E.M., Julian Cope, Vernon Reid and the Tragically Hip — and dozens more believed to be about Cobain, although the bands aren't telling (the Foo Fighters, Filter).

There are also compilation albums like the new "Angels Bleed" on the small Seattle label Reversing Records, in which 20 young bands pay tribute to the grunge martyr.

The latest song about Cobain is by a woman well versed in death, having recently lost her husband, her brother and several friends. In "About a Boy" on Patti Smith's new album, "Gone Again," she laments: "From a chaos, rich and sweet/From the deep and dismal streets/Tore another kind of peace/Tore the great emptiness."

Raj Rana/The New York Times

The late Kurt Cobain.

Why has the rock world taken hold of this event so forcefully — even more so, if subject matter is any barometer, than it did the death of Jerry Garcia?

To begin with, Cobain's death touched a nerve not just among his fellow musicians and his fans (there were copycat suicides reported from as far away as Turkey and Australia) but also among those who had never heard his music. As Young sings in his Cobain song, "Sleeps With Angels," "He sleeps with angels; he's always on someone's mind."

Cobain was young, talented and troubled. It is an oft-told story: the public face of fame hides a private burden of pain. For older musicians like Patti Smith and Neil Young (whose lyric "It's better to burn out than to fade away" was quoted in Cobain's suicide note), Cobain represented an alternative path their lives could have followed. It ends in a dark period and doesn't continue on to a wiser, mellower maturity.

There are two kinds of songs about Cobain: those by musicians who knew him and those by musicians who didn't. Songs by Smith, Young and the Cranberries fall into the latter category.

To them he is a symbol, not a person. He is a boy in a void to Smith, an angel in heaven to Young and a cheap means of tugging heart strings to the Cranberries.

In another Cobain reverie, "Mighty K.C.," the Florida band For Squirrels sings about what it would be like preparing to die. Before the album was released, two members of For Squirrels died in a van crash.

In contrast to these songs are those by friends of Cobain, which conjure up a real person, flesh and blood, one with strengths and weaknesses.

His suicide seems to be felt all the more profoundly by these songwriters because to them it is not an abstract event to be mythologized or empathized with but a real loss that leaves behind nagging questions and anxieties.

"I had a mind to try and stop you, let me in," Michael Stipe moans in R.E.M.'s "Let Me in." And in Imperial Teen's "You're One," Roddy Bottum belatedly says, "I'd pump your stomach if I thought it'd stop the pain" (referring to the stomach aches Cobain said he tried to relieve by using heroin).

Though never mentioned by name, his widow, Courtney Love, is the "she" described as sprawled on her back in For Squirrels' "Mighty K.C." and as tragically flawed before Cobain is even introduced in Young's "Sleeps With Angels."

Julian Cope's "Queen Mother" is written solely from Love's point of view, with Cope bellowing in her voice, "I hate myself and want you back." Back in Seattle, Mudhoney does just about everything but blame Love for Cobain's death in "Into Yer Shtik," telling her, "Why don't you blow your brains out too?"

Such songs are only early rumbles of a Cobain avalanche. The Screaming Trees, friends of Cobain's, wrote a song about the suicide, but left it off an album because the band felt it would be disrespectful so soon after his death.

Hole, Love's band, has yet to record an album since Cobain's death. One can bet that the words boy, heroin, shotgun, depression, blue and angel will be in ready supply when they do.

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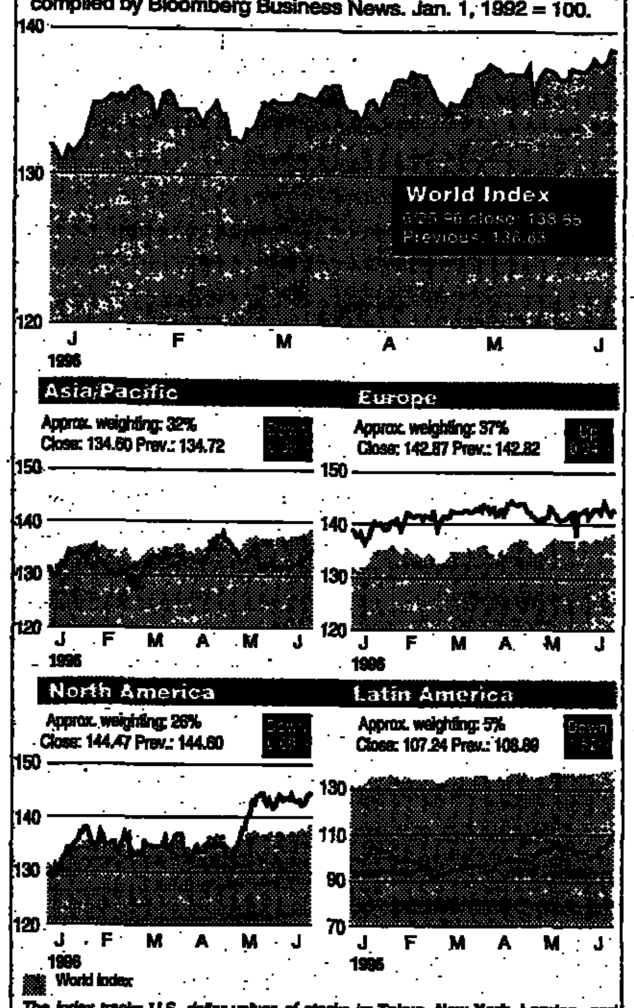

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Industrial Sectors

	Tue. close	Prev. close	% change		Tue. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	145.99	145.87	+0.08	Capital Goods	147.98	148.50	–0.35
Utilities	130.26	131.35	–0.83	Raw Materials	162.32	163.21	–0.55
Finance	121.06	120.87	+0.16	Consumer Goods	147.97	147.98	–0.01
Services	129.48	130.10	–0.48	Miscellaneous	138.04	138.38	–0.25

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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German Firms Brave China's Wrath

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The risks of missing out in a promised-land market such as China far outweigh the inherent risks of investing, Jürgen Strube, chairman of the German chemicals concern BASF AG, is fond of saying.

Mr. Strube's remarks are especially noteworthy in light of this week's Chinese-German diplomatic rift that has raised the specter of a trade war.

On Sunday, China withdrew an invitation for Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel to visit next month after Beijing was incensed by a German parliamentary resolution criticizing China's Tibet policy. Other German officials quickly canceled their visits.

Although tensions had calmed by Tuesday, German managers could hardly be accused of being unaware of such pitfalls, with companies such as Siemens AG and BASF having been active in China for more than 100 years.

Lured by rapid industrial growth and labor that costs about one-tenth as much as it does back home, German blue-chip companies have made China the centerpiece of their Asian strategies.

Siemens AG, which began by selling telegraph sets in China, boasts that it has stayed there regardless of which regime was in power. In four years, Siemens plans to spend 5 billion Deutsche marks ($3.3 billion) in Asia, most of it in China, which the electronics conglomerate regards as its main future profit center in Asia. Siemens now has 32 joint ventures in China, in areas including lighting and digital telephone switching, and half of them were set up last year.

BASF, which is building a 6 billion DM chemical complex in China and is already the largest foreign investor in the Chinese chemical industry, wants to double sales by 2000.

Meanwhile, Volkswagen AG, a German pioneer in China, can boast 50 percent of the passenger-car market and be profitable enough to finance its own expansion.

Western managers often complain about inconsistent Chinese tax codes, shifting customs regulations, undeveloped legal structures, widespread theft of technology and hazy notions of ownership. Only last week, the United States averted its own trade dispute after the Chinese government cracked down on movie, music and software piracy.

But for Siemens, China already ranks as the second-biggest market for digital telephone switching systems outside Germany, a position Siemens wants to expand. As it weighs the risks, it also takes into account the magnitude of the contracts at stake.

Beijing Has Deep-Pocketed U.S. Supporters

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has a good friend in Boeing Co. In case anyone doubted it, Boeing flew its directors here this week for their board meeting and capped activities with a news conference Tuesday by Philip M. Condit, Boeing's president.

Sitting in front of a huge sign reading "Boeing and China: 25 Years of Working Together," Mr. Condit pointed to Boeing's success in China so far and said, "A free and open trading environment between the U.S. and China is important."

The U.S. Congress is due to vote soon on whether to extend China's most-favored-nation trading status for another year. If it refuses to do so, tariffs on Chinese products would jump to levels that would keep most of them out of the American market. In that case, China would be expected to retaliate by killing off lucrative deals with American companies, many of whom have already invested millions of dollars here.

Still, despite tensions between Beijing and Washington over issues such as the international status of Taiwan, the treatment of children in Chinese orphanages and sales of Chinese nuclear technology to Pakistan, Congress is expected to approve the extension.

But Mr. Condit and other American executives, weary of these annual battles, are arguing for something more: a U.S. grant of permanent most-favored-nation status to Beijing — which basically means that Chinese goods would have the same tariff treatment as goods from most other nations — and admission of China to the World Trade Organization.

Other multinationals with big stakes in China, such as Motorola Inc. and Caterpillar Inc., are joining the lobbying effort. But Boeing is taking the lead.

A slick brochure prepared by Boeing lays out the reason for its willingness to take a high-profile role in this contentious debate:

See TRADE, Page 17

Psion Organizes Strategy to Buy Out Amstrad

By Mitchell Martin
International Herald Tribune

Striving to maintain its electronic organizers in the hearts and jacket pockets of mobile executives, Psion PLC is negotiating to buy Amstrad PLC for about £234 million ($358 million) in stock, the two British companies said Tuesday.

Psion has carved a niche for itself with its personal organizers, which are about the size and shape of eyeglass cases but have most of the capabilities of full-fledged computers. By purchasing Amstrad, which helped popularize personal computers in Europe in the 1980s, Psion would be looking to broaden its distribution and get a foothold in the market for portable connectors to the Internet, an analyst at International Data Group said.

The talks envisage Psion paying at least 200 pence a share in its own stock for each of the 116.9 million shares of the much larger consumer-electronics company, with a higher price possible depending on "the outcome of certain litigation," a joint statement said. Spokesmen refused to identify the legal action, but Amstrad is suing Seagate Technology Inc. for $200 million, claiming it supplied faulty disk drives.

A key goal for Psion is to obtain control of Amstrad's Dancall Telecom AS subsidiary, which provides cellular phones.

Analysts said Psion was looking to position itself as the maker of portable devices that executives would use to interact with the Internet.

The acquisition of Amstrad, an analyst said, would offer Psion a wider reach in marketing and distribution than it now has with its organizers.

Alan Sugar, founder and chairman of Amstrad, would not join the board of Psion if a deal is completed. Robert Leitao, a director of Morgan Grenfell & Co., which is advising Amstrad, said David Potter, the inventor who runs Psion, would therefore clearly be the leader of the enlarged company. British newspaper reports said Mr. Sugar might prefer to concentrate on his professional soccer team.

Confidence Tumbles In the U.S.

June Index Falls On Jobs Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Consumer confidence in the economy slumped in June to the lowest level in five months, pulled down by pessimism over job opportunities and business conditions, the Conference Board survey showed Tuesday.

An index based on the business group's survey results slumped nearly six points in June, to 97.6 from an upwardly revised reading of 103.5 in May. It was the lowest since an 88.4 reading in January.

The Conference Board's monthly reading of American consumer attitudes suggested the economy could start to slow as consumers became more frugal with their money.

Edgar R. Fiedler, head of the board's consumer research unit, said the decline in confidence was not a cause for alarm. But he said the reading suggested growth for the months ahead would not be robust.

Some economists said the results increased the odds that the Federal Reserve Board would not push interest rates higher when its policymakers met next week.

But another reading sent mixed signals about the economy's direction. Home sales in May, which had been expected to drop, showed a 1.4 percent increase, according to a report from the National Association of Realtors. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

■ A Call to Share the Burden

Germany and France warned the United States and other Group of Seven members that they would have to share the financial burden equally if they wanted to increase development aid to the world's poorest countries, Reuters reported from Lyon. Some members of the group of wealthy industrial nations are behind in their contributions to multilateral aid agencies, a German official said in advance of the opening of the group's annual summit meeting in Lyon on Thursday.

MEDIA MARKETS

All-News Radio Holds Its Own in U.S.

By Robin D. Schatz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Every morning, Edmond Garesche awakens in his Manhattan apartment to WCBS-AM, one of the city's three all-news radio stations, and listens for about two hours as he lies in bed half-awake and then as he gets dressed for his job producing World Wide Web sites.

Mr. Garesche, 29, could surf the Internet to get the news he needs. He could turn to local cable news stations such as New York 1 or national services such as the Cable News Network and Headline News, or he could read a newspaper.

But Mr. Garesche, like millions of other Americans, remains loyal to all-news radio, a staple of the nation's news diet since the 1960s.

Nothing satisfies the need for news as efficiently as an all-news radio station, said Mitchell Stephens, a New York University journalism professor who has written about the history of broadcasting.

"The radio niche is safe," he said. "As the baby boom ages and gets a little bored with hearing the same songs over and over again, these information formats become, for a while, even more attractive."

Fewer than four dozen stations in the United States describe themselves as all news; 11 of them are owned by Westinghouse Electric Corp., according to Arbitron, which provides ratings of radio broadcasters. That is lower than in the 1970s and '80s; many stations have switched to what is known as a news-and-talk format, providing blocks of news in the morning and evening "drive times," when the most commuters are on the road, and talk shows in the afternoon, evening and late night.

Although successful all-news stations thrive in virtually every major U.S. market, only a handful of cities support more than one. Washington once had three; now it has only WTOP-AM, owned by Evergreen Media Corp., and it is struggling — it ranks 15th in the market, according to the latest Arbitron ratings.

For many radio operators, the costs of all-news programming are just too high. A talk show pays its hosts, and a music station pays its disk jockeys, but a station providing 24 hours of news a day needs a team of journalists, a fleet of vehicles, a substantial amount of portable equipment and subscriptions to news agencies.

But the all-news format remains attractive because it commands premium advertising rates, drawing a demographically attractive audience. Advertisers say listeners pay more attention to all-news radio than they do to music stations, and all-news stations carry more advertising than music stations.

Generally those who listen to all-news radio take that news in fairly small doses — which is not surprising, given the repetitive nature of the format. But these stations have strong cumulative audiences, which Arbitron defines as the number of people who in the course of a week listen to a station for at least five minutes.

"This is the most stable and profitable format in radio," said Walter Sabo, a consultant in Manhattan.

In New York City, WINS-AM, which finished sixth in the latest ratings (WCBS-AM was seventh), reported advertising revenue last year of $29.3 million, making it the second-highest-grossing station in New York after the sports station WFAN-AM and the third-highest-grossing station in the United States, according to Duncan's Radio Market Guide. The top-ranked U.S. radio station is WGN-AM in Chicago.

WINS abandoned rock-and-roll music and switched to news in April 1965, and in November of that year it made its mark as an important source of news when much of the Northeastern United States suffered a prolonged power blackout. Two years later, WCBS-AM converted to an all-news format.

Since last August, the two stations have been owned by Westinghouse, which paid $5.4 billion to acquire CBS Inc. Last week, Westinghouse vastly increased its radio holdings, agreeing to pay $3.9 billion for Infinity Broadcasting, which has virtually no all-news programming.

Westinghouse executives maintain that the merger with CBS has had no effect on program decisions at the all-news stations, which have competed

See RADIO, Page 17

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates June 25

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7175	2.6485	1.1209	0.3308	0.1119*	—	5.447*	1.3593	1.5751*	1.264	1.333*
Brussels	31.59	48.635	20.578	6.0725	2.0677*	18.36	—	25.95	0.2893	23.26	24.475*
Frankfurt	1.5338	2.3824	—	0.2957	0.9989*	0.8923	4.8597*	1.2026	1.4086*	1.1201	1.1896*
London (a)	1.5485	—	2.359	7.9946	2361.33	2.644	48.5415	1.9425	167.945	2.0943	198.32
Madrid	129.004	198.64	84.089	24.873	8.403*	75.007	4.0856	101.923	118.179*	94.902	—
Milan	1,536.10	2,364.50	1,002.40	295.65	—	885.59	49.73	1,216.50	14.085	1,130.30	11.888
New York (b)	—	1.5404a	1.5285	5.1705	1,538.09	1.7125	31.48	1.26	108.925	1.3687	128.635
Paris	5.199	8.0055	3.3084	—	0.3387*	3.0229	0.1647	4.1076	4.7671*	3.8279	4.03*
Tokyo	109.10	168.32	71.30	21.05	0.71	63.42	3.4657	86.47	—	80.34	0.848
Toronto	1.3688	2.0904	0.8894	0.2632	0.0894*	0.7926	0.4316*	1.0975	1.2468*	—	1.065*
Zurich	1.2636	1.9478	0.8347	0.2434	0.0823*	0.7359	4.0862*	—	1.1585*	0.9258	0.9808*
1 ECU	1.2647	0.8209	1.9161	6.4719	1,916.98	2.1476	39.4269	1.5805	136.305	1.696	161.091
1 SDR	1.440	0.9358	2.2086	7.4881	2,221.36	2.4754	45.454	1.8209	156.857	1.9614	185.779

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9999	Greek drac.	242.46	Mex. peso	7.613	S. Afr. rand	4.3605
Australian $	1.2634	Hong Kong $	7.7385	N. Zealand $	1.4758	S. Kor. won	811.55
Austrian sch.	10.79	Hung. forint	153.52	Norw. krone	5.5485	Swed. krona	6.6416
Brazil real	1.005	Indian rupee	35.07	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.38
Chinese yuan	8.3401	Indo. rupiah	2327.50	Polish zloty	2.72	Thai baht	25.33
Czech koruna	27.73	Irish £	0.6334	Port. escudo	157.08	Turkish lira	81386.0
Danish krone	5.906	Israeli shek.	3.2325	Russ ruble	5075.0	UAE dirham	3.6724
Egypt. pound	3.354	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.750	Venez. boliv.	470.50
Fin. markka	4.6545	Malay. ring.	2.4787	Sing. $	1.4095		

Forward Rates

Pound Sterling	1.5391	1.5389	1.5388	Japanese yen	108.68	108.24	107.80
Canadian dollar	1.3577	1.3557	1.3549	Swiss franc	1.2623	1.2595	1.2565
Deutsche mark	1.5312	1.5284	1.5256				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits June 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 1/4 - 5 5/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 9/16 - 2 11/16	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	3 11/16 - 3 7/8	3/16 - 5/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
3-month	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	2 9/16 - 2 3/4	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 3/4	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	2 1/2 - 2 3/4	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	11/16 - 13/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	2 3/4 - 2 7/8	6 - 6 1/8	4 1/8 - 4 1/4	1 1/16 - 1 3/16	4 1/2 - 4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5.00
3-month CDs	5.06	5.06
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	5.10	5.14
1-year Treasury bill	5.49	5.51
2-year Treasury bill	6.27	6.29
5-year Treasury note	6.67	6.72
7-year Treasury note	6.77	6.80
10-year Treasury note	6.89	6.93
30-year Treasury bond	7.05	7.09
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.79	4.79
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.42	0.44
1-month interbank	0.56	0.56
3-month interbank	0.66	0.66
6-month interbank	0.84	0.81
10-year Govt bond	3.27	3.30
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.40	3.35
1-month interbank	3.43	3.40
3-month interbank	3.45	3.44
6-month interbank	3.45	3.45
10-year Bund	6.57	6.60

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 13/16	5 7/8
1-month interbank	5 11/16	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 11/16	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 13/16	5 3/4
10-year Gilt	7.99	8.01
France		
Intervention rate	3.60	3.60
Call money	3 3/4	3 3/4
1-month interbank	3 3/4	3 13/16
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3 13/16
6-month interbank	3 15/16	4
10-year OAT	6.52	6.60

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	385.25	385.15	+1.10
London	385.10	384.85	+0.65
New York	385.60	385.60	–1.20

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

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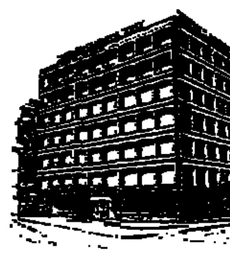
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To our way of thinking, it is *security* as well as return that we must ensure each day. And in the process, to provide a unique quality of service, understanding and discretion.

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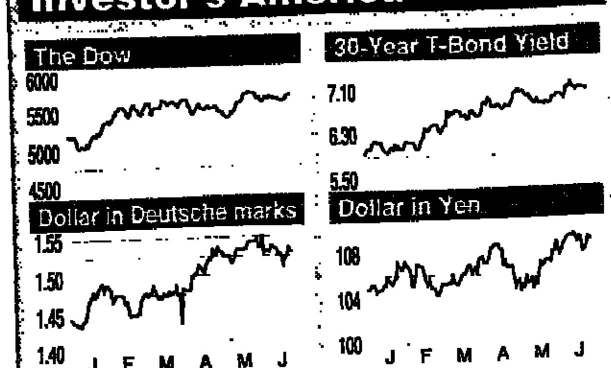
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5719.27	5717.59	+0.03
NYSE	S&P 500	668.48	668.85	-0.06
NYSE	S&P 100	647.17	647.45	-0.04
NYSE	Composite	358.03	358.01	+0.01
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1172.58	1182.91	-0.87
AMEX	Market Value	581.73	585.14	-0.58
Toronto	TSE Index	5069.55	5074.31	-0.09
São Paulo	Bovespa	60859.60	62030.70	-1.89
Mexico City	Bolsa	3159.38	3132.22	+0.89
Buenos Aires	Merval	611.35	612.29	-0.15
Santiago	IPSA General	5488.29	5502.42	-0.26
Caracas	Capital General	4373.40	4344.98	+0.65

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Franklin to Buy Heine Securities

NEW YORK (AP) — Franklin Resources Inc. agreed Tuesday to buy the investor Michael Price's Heine Securities Inc. for as much as $800 million.

The fund-company acquisition is the third in two days, accelerating a rush to merge in the business of managing individuals' money in stocks, bonds and other securities.

Franklin Resources will pay Heine Securities $550 million and 1.1 million shares of Franklin stock, worth about $64 million as of Tuesday. Franklin also agreed to pay as much as $192.5 million more if Heine's Mutual Series funds met certain growth targets.

America Online Chief Steps Down

DULLES, Virginia (Bloomberg) — William Razzouk resigned Tuesday as president and chief operating officer of America Online Inc. after just four months at the largest U.S. on-line service. Steve Case, chairman and chief executive, assumed Mr. Razzouk's positions, America Online said.

The resignation came as some investors and analysts questioned America Online's growth prospects and as the company faced federal investigations and suits over its billing practices. Its shares closed Tuesday at $42.50, up 37.5 cents.

- **Copper futures prices plunged** to a 28-month low as investors feared Sumitomo Corp. would flood the market to try to recover from a $1.8 billion trading scandal. Copper for July delivery fell 4.65 cents to 84.65 cents a pound in New York.
- **Dominion Peru SA**, a U.S.-led group, bought a 60 percent stake in the Peruvian state electricity company, **Empresa de Generación de Eléctrica Nor Peru,** for $228.2 million.
- **Trump Hotels & Casino Resorts Inc.** agreed to buy Trump's Castle Casino Resort in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from Donald Trump for about $525 million, uniting Mr. Trump's four casinos in one publicly traded company.

Knight-Ridder, Reuters, Bloomberg

Monsanto Moves To Weed Out Risk To Its Monopoly

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In four years, Monsanto Co. will lose its U.S. patent on Roundup, the world's largest-selling weed-killer. But the company is taking steps to make sure the herbicide will not be weeded out by the competition.

Like many other companies faced with the loss of a valuable legal monopoly, the chemical and biotechnology giant has been thinking ahead, improving the original version, combining it with other ingredients and creating a network of retailers, distributors and other business partners designed to protect its market stronghold.

A key to the post-patent strategy is that Monsanto is selling its ability to help growers move into the future.

Roundup is the world's largest-selling agricultural chemical, a modern marketing wonder that one analyst estimates accounts for 15 percent to 17 percent of Monsanto's total sales of $9 billion. One of the keys to the post-patent strategy is that Monsanto is not just selling the product; it is selling its ability to help growers move into the future, according to company executives and analysts.

"You're really talking about the transfer of knowledge, as opposed to just buying a product," said Arnold W. Donald, president of Monsanto's crop protection unit. "Most of the market is established on relationships and knowledge transfer. Products come and go, but those relationships last."

Introduced in 1974, Roundup was designed to be used to eliminate weeds after planting but before crops sprouted.

Now, Monsanto is beginning to offer genetically engineered seed for major crops — "Roundup Ready" plants from seed protected by patents that will outlive the patent on Roundup itself. The seed is engineered to produce plants with immunity to the weed-killer.

In addition, Monsanto in January introduced Roundup Ultra, a product made more effective by combining it with agents that will be protected as trade secrets after Roundup's patent protection expires.

Roundup Ultra was developed in response to the fact that about 80 percent of the growers who used Roundup were using it in conjunction with other products to make it more effective, said David Morley, group vice president and general manager of the Americas division of Monsanto's crop-protection-business unit.

Roundup Ultra has replaced 80 percent of the original Roundup on shelves in the United States since its introduction five months ago, Mr. Morley said. An approach that combines the product that is going off patent with other components that will have longer patent protection has become a popular way to extend the protected life of a product, said Paul R. Gupta, a partner in the law firm Sullivan & Worcester in Boston. "As the world gets more complex, people are used to seeing systems solutions rather than 'magic bullet' solutions," he said.

Stocks Mixed as Auto Shares Retreat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. share prices were mixed Tuesday as auto and paper stocks retreated amid concern that the economy was slumping.

Reports showing meager growth in U.S. home sales and waning consumer confidence in the economy's prospects hurt shares of companies whose products sell best when businesses and shoppers think tomorrow will be better than today.

"The economy is slowing down from the pace set earlier this year," said Richard Jandrain, senior managing director for equities at Banc One Investment Advisors. "While we'll continue to see profits move upward, the pace of growth is moderating."

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.48 points, closing at 5,719.27. Declining issues outnumbered advancers by a 10-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed up 14/32 point, at 87 2/32. The yield fell to 7.05 percent from 7.08 percent Monday.

Concern that the economy has lost steam was fueled by a decline in the Conference Board's index of consumer confidence for June. The National Association of Realtors said home resales rose 1.4 percent last month, less than the 1.9 percent analysts had expected.

U.S. STOCKS

"The economy is softening, and so is consumer confidence," said A.C. Moore, senior investment strategist at Dunvegan Associates Inc.

Portland General was the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 1/8 to 29 3/4 a day after a Merrill Lynch analyst recommended investors buy the electric utility.

Auto stocks slipped because of the consumer confidence report, with Chrysler plunging 2 3/8 to 63 5/8, General Motors off 1 1/8 to 53 1/4 and Ford Motor down 5/8 to 32 3/4.

Technology stocks were weak, pulling the Nasdaq composite index down 10.31 points, to 1,172.60, amid growing worries about prospects for disappointing profits in the computer sector. 3Com fell 4 13/16 to 45 13/16 after reporting disappointing fourth-quarter earnings.

Adaptive Solutions plummeted 1 7/8, ending at 2, after the data-processing company said that it expected second-quarter revenue to be down from the previous quarter and that the company planned to fire about 20 of its 51 employees. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

High Returns Lift Krona and Lira

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Swedish krona rose Tuesday to its highest level against the Deutsche mark since the month after its devaluation in 1992, tracking the Italian lira, as investors sold the mark in favor of higher-yielding European currencies.

The dollar, meanwhile, was little changed as investors waited for next week's meeting of the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee for direction on U.S. interest rates.

The lira surged to its highest level in nearly two years against the mark amid expectations that Italy will re-enter Europe's exchange-rate mechanism this year. Foreign demand for Italian stocks and bonds soared amid speculation that declining deficits and inflation rates will give the Bank of Italy scope to cut interest rates.

The higher yield on Swedish and Italian assets compared with those in Germany has attracted foreign investors, analysts said.

The mark fell to 4.3285 kronor in European trading from 4.3400 kronor Monday and to 1,002.40 lira from 1,006.05 lira.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Dollar traders were biding their time before the Fed policy-making meeting next week and the summit meeting of leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized countries, which begins Thursday in Lyon.

While few traders expect the G-7 leaders to call for a stronger dollar, many expect them to applaud the dollar's rise from postwar lows against the mark and yen in the past year, said Brian Dolan, currency strategist at Crédit Suisse.

Catherine Colonna, a spokeswoman for President Jacques Chirac of France, said: "Things have gone in the right direction. It is desirable to support this development."

But in New York, the dollar edged down to 108.925 yen from 108.935 yen Monday and to 1.5285 DM from 1.5293 DM. It fell to 5.1785 French francs from 5.1870 francs and to 1.2600 Swiss francs from 1.2616 francs. The pound fell to $1.5404 from $1.5409.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	424	27 1/4	26 1/2	26 5/8	+ 1/8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 25, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	4.71	4.62	4.70½	+0.04¼	59,843
Sep 96	3.94	3.86	3.93½	+0.04	88,835
Dec 96	3.57½	3.54	3.57	+0.08¼	168,358
Mar 97	3.62	3.59	3.61½		23,566
May 97	3.64½	3.62	3.63½		4,393

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 84,705. Mon's open int 335,207

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	245.00	242.00	243.20	-0.60	23,684
Aug 96	244.00	241.70	242.30	-1.20	18,421
Sep 96	241.80	240.50	240.70	-0.90	9,339
Oct 96	237.80	236.20	236.20	-0.70	5,059
Dec 96	237.50	235.30	235.70	-0.70	25,287
Jan 97	236.30	235.70	236.00	-0.50	2,450

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 26,834. Mon's open int 87,437

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	25.51	25.26	25.27	-0.17	14,904
Aug 96	25.71	25.41	25.43	-0.16	18,433
Sep 96	25.93	25.67	25.67	-0.15	9,537
Oct 96	26.10	25.82	25.84	-0.12	7,017
Dec 96	26.43	26.12	26.13	-0.15	27,863
Jan 97	26.45	26.22	26.22	-0.14	2,214

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 18,949. Mon's open int 88,343

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	7.81	7.74½	7.75	-0.02¾	25,887
Aug 96	7.77	7.71½	7.72	-0.01¾	24,987
Sep 96	7.63	7.56	7.58¼	-0.02¼	9,736
Nov 96	7.53	7.48	7.48¾	-0.01½	100,569
Jan 97	7.60	7.56	7.56½	-0.01¼	8,401

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 70,322. Mon's open int 182,032

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	5.07	4.99	5.02¼	+0.02¾	21,203
Sep 96	5.07½	5.02	5.03¾	+0.00¼	26,877
Dec 96	5.19½	5.12	5.14¾	+0.00¾	34,564
Mar 97	5.19½	5.12	5.16¼	+0.02	3,230

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 22,710. Mon's open int 77,871

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	64.50	64.05	64.20	-0.22	39,736
Oct 96	66.65	66.30	66.60	+0.03	24,855
Dec 96	64.35	64.07	64.22	-0.03	11,516
Feb 97	63.50	63.20	63.47	+0.17	11,756
Apr 97	66.30	66.05	66.27		3,493
Jun 97	65.15	65.05	65.15	+0.08	1,053

Est. sales 13,696 Mon's. sales 13,988. Mon's open int 93,465

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	59.30	58.52	58.95	+0.08	7,499
Sep 96	59.05	58.40	58.65	-0.15	2,852
Oct 96	59.50	58.92	59.20	-0.10	5,364
Nov 96	61.50	60.92	61.05	-0.30	2,417
Jan 97	62.95	62.65	62.65	-0.10	1,114
Mar 97	62.80	62.55	62.55	-0.20	789

Est. sales 1,971 Mon's. sales 3,243. Mon's open int 20,770

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	56.50	55.62	55.82	-0.48	7,909
Aug 96	53.35	52.62	52.90	-0.25	11,106
Oct 96	49.37	48.90	48.97	-0.28	5,902
Dec 96	52.30	51.75	51.92	-0.13	6,435
Feb 97	75.50	74.90	75.17	-0.38	1,796
Apr 97	72.40	71.90	72.20	-0.20	477

Est. sales 5,186 Mon's. sales 6,481. Mon's open int 34,361

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	73.57	71.20	72.67	-0.03	3,163
Aug 96	71.35	69.35	70.20	-0.10	3,387
Feb 97	77.00	74.90	75.57	-1.23	981
Mar 97	76.85	76.75	76.65	-1.12	59
May 97	79.50	79.45	79.45	-0.05	54

Est. sales 2,794 Mon's. sales 2,314. Mon's open int 7,564

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	1400	1390	1387	-1	519
Sep 96	1432	1417	1418	-4	35,070
Dec 96	1451	1439	1439	-5	20,337
Mar 97	1470	1458	1458	-2	13,466
May 97	1483	1480	1473		6,672

Est. sales 3,032 Mon's. sales 8,868. Mon's open int 87,469

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	123.45	121.80	122.70	-0.25	2,104
Sep 96	118.70	116.60	117.55	-0.35	14,733
Dec 96	114.75	113.00	113.95	-0.35	4,893
Mar 97	112.25	111.00	111.40	-0.55	1,360

Est. sales 4,736 Mon's. sales 7,763. Mon's open int 23,502

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	11.95	11.71	11.91	+0.07	18,699
Oct 96	11.26	11.11	11.20	-0.03	66,876
Mar 97	10.89	10.82	10.87	-0.01	35,026
May 97	10.66	10.62	10.67	-0.01	12,648

Est. sales 26,918 Mon's. sales 37,480. Mon's open int 149,451

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	122.20	121.20	122.15	+0.30	4,573
Sep 96	119.40	118.50	119.40	+0.60	9,022
Nov 96	116.40	115.60	116.40	+0.20	2,068
Jan 97	114.70	114.20	114.70	+0.50	3,799

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,317. Mon's open int 20,000

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	385.50	384.20	383.60	-1.10	32
Jul 96				-1.10	
Aug 96	387.40	385.50	385.60	-1.10	86,895
Oct 96	390.00	388.80	388.20	-1.30	7,687
Dec 96	392.90	390.50	390.80	-1.40	37,756
Feb 97	394.20	394.20	393.50	-1.40	8,421
Apr 97			396.10	-1.40	6,342
Jun 97	399.70	399.00	398.80	-1.40	8,504

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 14,778. Mon's open int 194,348

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	102.00	95.00	95.00	-5.00	923
Jul 96	91.00	84.20	84.65	-4.65	11,081
Aug 96	89.80	83.30	83.95	-4.50	1,898
Sep 96	89.00	83.00	83.25	-3.95	17,537
Oct 96	88.70	85.00	83.45	-3.95	1,085
Nov 96	88.50	87.30	83.65	-3.40	960
Dec 96	88.50	82.80	83.25	-3.45	12,111
Jan 97	87.90	84.20	83.25	-3.25	778
Feb 97	87.80	84.20	83.25	-3.05	608

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 13,499. Mon's open int 59,158

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	515.5	515.5	514.3	-1.3	1
Jul 96	519.0	513.5	514.7	+1.2	40,598
Aug 96			517.3	+1.1	17
Sep 96	524.5	518.5	520.2	+1.1	37,490
Dec 96	532.5	528.0	528.3	+1.1	16,508
Jan 97	536.8	536.0	531.8	+1.1	16
Mar 97	540.0	536.0	536.5	+1.1	5,433
May 97			541.8	+1.0	5,403

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 21,384. Mon's open int 112,042

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	396.00	394.50	394.50	-0.40	6,760
Oct 96	397.70	396.50	396.60	-0.40	17,213
Jan 97	400.70	399.80	399.60	-0.40	1,623
Apr 97	403.70	403.70	402.40	-0.60	2,109
Jul 97			405.60	-0.70	40

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 5,788. Mon's open int 27,745

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1473½	1474½	1474.00	1475.00
Forward	1511.00	1512.00	1511.00	1512.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1905.00	1910.00	1864.00	1869.00
Forward	1838.00	1840.00	1796.00	1797.00
Lead				
Spot	789.00	790.00	776½	777½
Forward	795.00	796.00	786.00	787.00
Nickel				
Spot	7540.00	7550.00	7545.00	7555.00
Forward	7655.00	7660.00	7660.00	7670.00
Tin				
Spot	6235.00	6245.00	6180.00	6200.00
Forward	6260.00	6265.00	6210.00	6230.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1002½	1003½	996.00	997.00
Forward	1031.00	1031½	1023.00	1024.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	94.72	94.69	94.69	+0.01	5,746
Dec 96	94.45	94.43	94.43	-0.02	1,653
Mar 97			94.23	+0.03	47

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 351. Mon's open int 7,446

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	104-27	104-20	104-26	+ 05	148,610
Dec 96			104-105	+ 05	3,413

Est. sales 19,400 Mon's. sales 9,558. Mon's open int 175,715

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	106-10	105-26	106-04	+ 08	270,927
Dec 96	105-19	105-14	105-16	+ 08	10,764
Mar 97			105-05	- 08	225

Est. sales 85,553 Mon's. sales 22,266. Mon's open int 294,878

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	107-24	107-03	107-19	+ 14	421,865
Dec 96	107-06	106-20	107-02	+ 14	15,966
Mar 97	106-23	106-18	106-22	+ 15	2,486
Jun 97	106-11	106-07	106-11	+ 17	39

Est. sales 180,000 Mon's. sales 92,202. Mon's open int 457,526

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun96	106-28	106-23	106-28	+ 0-07	7,949
Sep96	105-26	105-18	105-25	+ 0-07	110,916
Dec96	N.T.	N.T.	104-25	+ 0-07	0

Est. sales: 28,269. Prev. sales: 26,398. Prev. open int.: 118,865 up 713

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	95.33	95.13	95.30	+ 0.25	195,817
Dec96	94.36	94.26	94.38	+ 0.26	1,693

Est. sales: 85,514. Prev. sales: 76,129. Prev. open int.: 197,510 off 3,465

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	121.34	121.16	121.28	+0.30	146,334
Dec 97	120.04	119.86	119.98	+0.28	19,106
Mar 97	119.74	119.74	119.80	+0.28	741
Jun 97	0.00	0.00	0.00	+0.00	0

Est. volume: 103,043. Open int.: 166,181 off 572.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	116.94	116.63	116.69	+ 0.39	59,426
Dec96	116.05	116.05	115.99	+ 0.39	264

Est. sales: 28,934. Prev. sales: 21,627. Prev. open int.: 59,690 up 1,491

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	94.360	94.340	94.350	+10	18,112
Aug 96	94.270	94.260	94.270	+20	5,419
Sep 96	94.190	94.160	94.170	+10	401,809
Dec 96	93.850	93.800	93.820	+20	421,640
Mar 97	93.650	93.600	93.630	+20	287,835
Jun 97	93.450	93.410	93.420	+20	236,335
Sep 97	93.290	93.250	93.270	+30	214,365
Mar 00	92.710	92.680	92.710	+40	30,850

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 138,887. Mon's open int 2,462,566

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	1.5430	1.5356	1.5376	-18	40,502
Dec 96	1.5416	1.5370	1.5382	-18	1,013
Mar 97			1.5388	-18	6

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 6,946. Mon's open int 41,521

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7381	.7364	.7372	+3	29,933
Dec 96	.7390	.7378	.7383	+3	2,996
Mar 97	.7400	.7390	.7392	+3	396
Jun 97	.7403	.7403	.7397	+3	317

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 16,071. Mon's open int 33,740

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.6575	.6547	.6569	+2	55,205
Dec 96	.6612	.6592	.6608	+2	2,015
Mar 97			.6650	+2	23

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 10,123. Mon's open int 57,243

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.009293	.009263	.009281	-5	68,277
Dec 96			.009398	-5	3,408
Mar 97			.009515	-5	143

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,030. Mon's open int 72,028

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	.7998	.7950	.7980	+6	36,544
Dec 96	.8050	.8016	.8040	+6	1,138
Mar 97			.8106	+6	58

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,985. Mon's open int 37,745

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	94.24	94.22	94.23	Unch.	85,975
Dec96	94.09	94.06	94.06	- 0.01	79,744
Mar97	93.72	93.69	93.71	+ 0.01	57,439
Jun97	93.26	93.22	93.23	+ 0.01	41,512
Sep97	92.87	92.82	92.84	+ 0.01	28,236
Dec97	92.54	92.50	92.53	+ 0.02	22,453
Mar98	92.29	92.24	92.26	+ 0.02	15,413
Jun98	92.09	92.05	92.06	+ 0.02	10,163
Sep98	91.97	91.91	91.91	Unch.	8,183
Dec98	91.84	91.80	91.83	+ 0.03	8,448
Mar99	91.75	91.69	91.72	+ 0.02	2,749
Jun99	91.65	91.61	91.63	+ 0.04	755

Est. sales: 31,656. Prev. sales: 28,529. Prev. open int.: 361,070 off 1,884

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	96.60	96.58	96.60	- 0.03	205,080
Dec96	96.40	96.37	96.39	+ 0.03	202,693
Mar97	96.07	96.04	96.07	+ 0.04	187,160
Jun97	95.70	95.65	95.69	+ 0.05	111,873
Sep97	95.34	95.28	95.33	+ 0.06	89,637
Dec97	95.01	94.95	95.00	+ 0.06	63,210
Mar98	94.71	94.66	94.71	+ 0.07	36,862
Jun98	94.42	94.38	94.42	+ 0.06	27,402
Sep98	94.16	94.13	94.16	+ 0.05	19,398
Dec98	93.92	93.89	93.92	+ 0.04	18,047
Mar99	93.73	93.69	93.72	+ 0.05	14,444
Jun99	93.53	93.50	93.51	- 0.04	1,430

Est. sales: 87,807. Prev. sales: 95,709. Prev. open int.: 978,405 off 8,012

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	95.94	95.89	95.92	+0.06	63,937
Dec 96	95.76	95.68	95.74	+0.08	37,154
Mar 97	95.51	95.43	95.49	+0.05	24,090
Jun 97	95.26	95.22	95.24	+0.04	16,533
Sep 97	95.00	94.96	95.00	+0.06	10,810
Dec 97	94.76	94.72	94.76	+0.06	7,660
Mar 98	94.56	94.52	94.55	+0.04	7,513
Jun 98	94.35	94.30	94.34	+0.04	4,966
Sep 98	94.15	94.13	94.15	+0.05	3,253
Dec 98	93.95	93.91	93.95	+0.08	3,445
Mar 99	93.73	93.70	93.73	+0.04	4,833
Jun 99	93.53	93.53	93.53	+0.05	90

Est. volume: 45,970. Open int.: 184,284 up 593.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	92.09	92.05	92.05	+ 0.03	63,344
Dec96	92.39	92.36	92.37	+ 0.07	36,813
Mar97	92.45	92.40	92.42	+ 0.07	19,028
Jun97	92.32	92.28	92.29	+ 0.06	10,308
Sep97	92.12	92.09	92.09	+ 0.06	6,177
Dec97	91.92	91.89	91.89	+ 0.06	1,134

Est. sales: 22,084. Prev. sales: 18,049. Prev. open int.: 136,804 up 2,194

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	73.80	69.00	71.75	-1.50	2,019
Oct 96	75.50	72.70	72.86	-2.84	8,383
Dec 96	76.00	73.25	73.43	-2.75	34,020
Mar 97	77.10	74.70	74.80	-2.50	6,068

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 97	77.55	75.30	75.50	-2.58	3,097
Jul 97	78.45	76.10	74.18	-2.32	1,908

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 5,606. Mon's open int 58,526

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	51.35	50.90	51.10	-0.20	13,557
Aug 96	51.76	51.30	51.40	-0.33	20,840
Sep 96	52.25	51.85	51.90	-0.33	9,312
Oct 96	52.65	52.40	52.40	-0.38	5,465
Nov 96	53.20	52.90	53.10	-0.23	6,817
Dec 96	53.80	53.60	53.60	-0.28	18,245
Jan 97	54.15	53.80	54.00	-0.18	7,846
Feb 97	53.70	53.50	53.60	-0.13	5,305
Mar 97	52.45	52.20	52.45	+0.12	2,087
Apr 97	50.85	50.60	50.85	+0.12	1,426

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,685. Mon's open int 95,714

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	20.08	19.80	19.96	-0.02	88,154
Sep 96	19.43	19.17	19.27	-0.07	42,593
Oct 96	18.89	18.78	18.84	-0.07	26,073
Nov 96	18.59	18.51	18.55	-0.07	22,329
Dec 96	18.40	18.28	18.36	-0.07	33,203
Jan 97			18.20	-0.07	20,573
Feb 97	18.07	18.07	18.07	-0.07	18,766
Mar 97			17.96	-0.08	12,716
Apr 97			17.86	-0.09	5,571
May 97			17.77	-0.10	5,208
Jun 97	17.82	17.73	17.71	-0.11	17,272
Jul 97	17.72	17.72	17.66	-0.11	4,833
Aug 97			17.60	-0.12	2,192

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 38,583. Mon's open int 353,594

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	2.685	2.620	2.667		39,198
Sep 96	2.685	2.640	2.669	-21	20,954
Oct 96	2.690	2.640	2.675	-18	16,792
Nov 96	2.700	2.670	2.693	-17	22,122
Dec 96	2.735	2.710	2.730	-20	14,664
Jan 97	2.730	2.715	2.730	-15	10,203
Feb 97	2.610	2.600	2.615	-10	6,623
Mar 97	2.420	2.405	2.420	-5	4,808
Apr 97	2.235	2.225	2.230	-5	2,780
May 97	2.150	2.130	2.140	-5	2,721
Jun 97	2.110	2.090	2.100	-10	2,468

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 60,300. Mon's open int 156,176

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 96	58.30	56.95	57.46	-0.77	18,015
Aug 96	58.00	56.90	57.42	-0.49	19,717
Sep 96	57.05	56.35	56.72	-0.39	6,834
Oct 96	55.00	54.85	54.99	-0.17	3,167
Nov 96			53.69	-0.12	1,221
Dec 96	53.15	52.80	52.84	-0.12	1,511

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,912. Mon's open int 51,992

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
July 96	160.00	158.75	159.25	-1.00	15,720
Aug 96	159.50	158.25	158.75	-0.75	12,914
Sep 96	160.00	158.75	159.25	-0.50	7,421
Oct 96	160.50	160.00	160.00	-0.25	3,291
Nov 96	160.75	160.50	160.50	-0.25	1,530
Dec 96	161.50	161.25	160.75	-0.50	9,533
Jan 97	161.00	161.00	160.50	-0.50	1,733
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	158.50	-0.50	463
Mar 97	157.50	157.25	156.50	-0.50	217
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	154.50	-0.50	151
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	153.00	-0.50	102
Jun 97	152.50	152.00	151.50	-0.50	1,642

Est. sales:10,987. Open int.:54,787 up 167

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Aug 96	18.23	18.01	18.09	-0.01	65,456
Sep 96	17.78	17.59	17.65	-0.06	30,240
Oct 96	17.48	17.29	17.36	-0.11	19,034
Nov 96	17.27	17.10	17.15	-0.13	5,349
Dec 96	17.13	16.95	16.99	-0.14	12,238
Jan 97	16.98	16.82	16.84	-0.16	11,538
Feb 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.71	-0.18	5,362
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.60	-0.19	4,094
Apr 97	16.65	16.65	16.51	-0.19	31,860

Est. sales:28,557. Open int.:160,150 off 1,103

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 96	676.90	673.00	673.40	-1.75	168,058
Dec 96	682.85	679.00	679.80	-1.40	6,201
Mar 97	689.50	686.00	686.70	-1.25	856

Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 89,013. Mon's open int 175,115

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep96	3710.0	3704.0	3675.0	— 29.0	57,169
Dec96	3704.0	3701.5	3697.0	— 29.0	1,060

Est. sales: 16,145. Prev. sales: 7,268. Prev. open int.: 58,229 up 951

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 96	2120.0	2094.0	2114.5	+24.50	30,209
Jul 96	2119.0	2093.5	2113.0	+24.50	24,183
Aug 96	2108.5	2108.5	2119.5	+24.50	965
Sep 96	2131.0	2108.0	2127.0	+24.00	16,391
Dec 96	2141.5	2136.0	2148.5	+24.00	3,975
Mar 97	2160.0	2160.0	2170.5	+24.00	4,645
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2158.5	+24.50	4,785
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2216.5	+24.50	1,870

Est. volume: 45,424. Open int.: 87,023 off 7,048.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,524.40	1,525.00
Reuters	2,010.60	2,003.90
D.J. Futures	144.01	143.13
CRB	248.01	249.10

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U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5719.27	5729.98	5698.95	5719.27	+1.48
Trans	2210.59	2214.58	2194.83	2197.46	-9.42
Util	212.41	212.97	211.71	212.34	+0.43
Comp	1855.06	1857.82	1847.58	1851.73	-1.41

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	799.61	795.26	796.82	-1.21
Transp.	518.74	513.55	515.12	-1.35
Utilities	193.26	191.77	192.27	-0.36
Finance	66.84	66.38	66.78	+0.40
SP 500	670.65	667.29	668.48	-0.37
SP 100	649.29	645.68	647.17	-0.28

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	359.06	357.47	358.03	+0.02
Industrials	459.34	457.00	457.85	-0.25
Transp.	332.23	329.65	330.12	-0.73
Utility	249.27	247.51	247.97	-0.39
Finance	294.09	292.60	293.77	+1.17

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1184.04	1172.58	1172.58	-10.32
Industrials	1109.95	1098.70	1098.78	-9.42
Banks	1073.24	1069.17	1069.17	-0.88
Insurance	1293.83	1286.07	1286.86	-5.84
Finance	1294.93	1294.44	1295.56	+1.86
Transp.	900.83	890.93	890.93	-6.40

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	587.06	581.19	581.73	-3.41

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	101.32	+0.26
10 Utilities	97.95	+0.21
10 Industrials	104.69	+0.31

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PortGC	64075	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	99708	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crockr wt	18192	1¾	1½	1¾	+ 1/16
TWA n	15958	16	14¾	15¼	[illegible]
Ampex n	14812	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	12093	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atari	10035	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IvaxCp	9144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	5661	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EmeCar	5618	12⅛	12	12⅛	[illegible]
XCL Ltd	4487	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	4418	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1091	1348
Declined	1317	1019
Unchanged	769	811
Total issues	3177	3178
New Highs	58	53
New Lows	54	42

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1554	1947
Declined	2296	1866
Unchanged	1714	1740
Total issues	5564	5553
New Highs	98	89
New Lows	126	78

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	230	252
Declined	354	276
Unchanged	189	221
Total issues	773	749
New Highs	16	20
New Lows	13	9

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	392.11	408.41
Amex	23.22	[illegible]
Nasdaq	485.34	[illegible]

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Eaton VanTrad	-	.03	6-24	7-1
STOCK SPLIT				
CDW Computer 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
ASB Financial	-	.10	7-15	7-31
Washington Fedl	Q	.23	7-10	7-26
INITIAL				
Managers Glb Bd	-	.05	6-24	6-26
Owens Corning	-	.0625	9-30	10-15
Westwood Fincl	-	.05	6-30	7-19
REGULAR				
Aon Corp	Q	.36	8-1	8-14
Am Pittsb	Q	.025	7-15	7-31
aquarion Co	Q	.405	7-12	7-30
BEA Income Fd	M	.06	7-8	7-15
BEA Strategic	M	.0675	7-8	7-15
Bell Atlantic	Q	.72	7-10	8-1
Bull Bear Glb Inco	M	.045	6-24	6-28
Continental Home	Q	.05	7-3	7-12
DPL Inc	Q	.325	8-15	9-1
EatonVan Cap Ex	Q	.65	6-24	6-28
EatonVn Diversif	Q	.60	6-24	6-28
Eatn Vn Ex Bost	Q	.75	6-24	6-28
EatnVan Fid Ex	Q	.55	6-24	6-28
EatnVn 2nd Fid	Q	.55	6-24	6-28
Elcor Corp	Q	.06	7-11	8-14
Fst Home Svgs	Q	.12	7-17	8-2
Hallwood Energy	Q	.25	6-30	8-15
Harsco Corp	Q	.38	7-15	8-15
Idex Corp	Q	.16	7-15	7-31
Long Island Bncp	Q	.10	7-17	8-16
Managers Bd Fd	M	.13	6-24	6-26
Managers Inco Eq	M	.06	6-24	6-26
Managers Intl Mtg	M	.07	6-24	6-26
Phoenix Multi A	M	.079	6-24	6-24
rubbermaid Inc	Q	.14	8-9	9-3
Rykoff Sexton	Q	.03	7-5	7-23
Sumitomo Bk CA	Q	.20	6-30	7-25
Vance Sanders Ex	Q	.95	7-2	7-15
Winton Fincl	Q	.105	6-28	7-12

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

French Jobless Rate Rises as Spending And Confidence Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's unemployment rate jumped in April to 12.3 percent, well above an estimate of 11.9 percent, the national statistics bureau INSEE said Tuesday.

The revised figure emerged from an annual household survey conducted in March, using international labor bureau standards rather than those of the French employment agency, INSEE said.

The survey estimated that 3,145,000 people were unemployed in April, only 11,000 below France's all-time high set in March 1994.

The unemployment figures were bad news for President Jacques Chirac, whose low ratings have improved lately, one year into his seven-year term, in part because of evidence that joblessness was easing.

French consumers curtailed spending in May for the fourth month in a row amid prospects of rising unemployment and tax increases.

In a separate report, INSEE said consumer purchases of manufactured goods, which account for about 30 percent of total household spending, fell 0.1 percent in May after slipping 1.5 percent in April.

Inflation remained subdued, as May retail prices rose an annual 2.4 percent, unchanged from April.

"If I were a French consumer, watching those dreadful employment figures and bracing for tax hikes, I would think twice before buying a car or any big-ticket item," said Darren Williams at UBS in London.

INSEE blamed the weakness in household spending on the weather, which led to an annual 8.9 percent fall in buying of textiles and leather goods. It said the fact that Mother's Day this year was in June meant purchases of appliances and jewelry were pushed back. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

■ Warburg Drops BNP Bid

SBC-Warburg said it had withdrawn its offer to buy a majority stake in Banque Nationale de Paris's Compagnie d'Investissements de Paris unit, Reuters reported.

Warburg said it had withdrawn its offer after learning of BNP's decision to reject it. But it said it still believed BNP was undervaluing the unit.

German Institutes Trim Growth Forecasts for 1996

Bloomberg Business News

BERLIN — Two of Germany's top economic research institutes cut their 1996 growth forecasts to as low as 0.5 percent, citing a worse-than-expected slump in the first months of the year.

The Kiel Institute for World Economics trimmed its forecast to 0.6 percent from 0.8 percent, while Berlin-based DIW cut its forecast in half, to 0.5 percent, and made that conditional on a rebound in production in the second half.

The reduced forecasts came as little surprise to investors amid a mountain of evidence pointing to at best tepid recovery from last winter's recession. German bonds, typically buoyed by forecasts of slow growth, were trading higher.

"I expect a mild recovery, led by exports," said Eugen Haegle, who manages 2.4 billion Deutsche marks ($1.6 billion) at SuedKA, "but it will be a long time before this feeds through into inflation or jobs."

Germany's top six economic institutes — including DIW and Kiel — scaled back their collective forecast for the year to 0.75 percent in April after a harsh winter hobbled construction and other activity in the first quarter. DIW and Kiel now set the floor level for the institutes' forecasts. DIW's 1997 forecast of 1 percent to 1.5 percent growth is the most pessimistic of the six.

The first-quarter contraction of 0.4 percent after a fourth-quarter decline put Germany officially in a recession. Economists blamed the setback on a fall in world trade, currency volatility and high labor costs. *A second-half recovery is* widely expected, led by an upswing in demand worldwide and underpinned by a weaker mark, historically low interest rates and wage increases capped at 2 percent.

Will Vote End Israel's Boom?

Investors Play Waiting Game With Netanyahu

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — From his 15th-*floor seaside office at Koor Industries* Ltd., Benjamin D. Gaon, the president and chief executive, can look out over the Mediterranean to the western horizon.

Israel traditionally has looked in that direction, toward Europe and the United States, for economic as well as political support. But for the past several years, the economic horizon has broadened in all directions as Israeli companies rode a *movement toward peace with its* neighbors to unprecedented foreign investment and prosperity.

In the past month, however, a question has arisen in the Tel Aviv offices where the growing wealth is administered: Can the boom last under the new Israeli leadership?

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's election May 29, on a platform decidedly more unyielding than that of his predecessor, has raised fears that the momentum toward regional peace could slow or even halt.

A visible and prolonged stall could threaten the atmosphere of stability that has started to grow in the Middle East, and with it the vibrant economy that has given Israelis per-capita income of $16,000 a year — higher than in Saudi Arabia and 70 percent of that in the United States.

So far, business leaders have expressed confidence that Mr. Netanyahu will continue the movement toward peace with the Palestinians and Israel's other Arab neighbors despite a hard-line campaign platform and policy guidelines that seem to leave little room for com*promise. To do otherwise, they say,* would jeopardize the free-market and trade-liberalization measures that Mr. Netanyahu also advocated during his election campaign against Shimon Peres.

"People are a little afraid of what he says," said Elisha Rosenfeld, a senior portfolio manager at Lahava, an investment company. "But between what he says and what he does there is a difference — at least *I hope so.*"

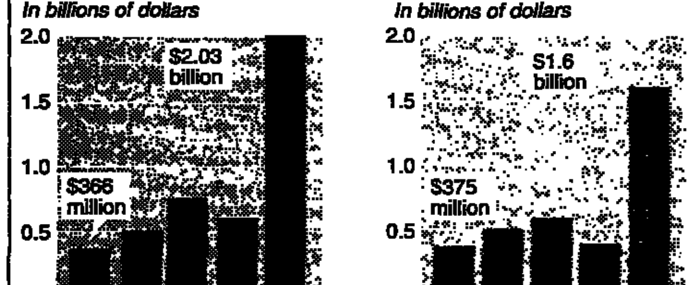
Although Mr. Netanyahu has been in office only a week, the early signs are good, Israeli business leaders and officials say. Dan Catarivas, the Finance Ministry's deputy director-general for international affairs, said a few foreign investment projects had been put on hold since the vote and an Israeli company preparing to go public on the London Stock Exchange had postponed its issue for six months.

But against the total of foreign investment — $2 billion in direct investment in 1995 and $1.6 billion through the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange — he characterized the hesitations as blips on an investment screen that remained promising.

The more than 70 Israeli companies traded on the New York Stock Exchange, whose shares are valued at $15 billion, have held firm since the election despite Mr. Net*anyahu's proclamations and* a warning from the Arab summit meeting in Cairo that normalization would slow if Israel went back on its peace commitments.

But $24 billion of regional cooperation projects involving Israel and its neighbors has shown signs of a slowdown.

Foreign Investment in Israel



Source: Manufacturers Association of Israel — The Washington Post

Prudential Plans M&G Stake Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prudential Corp., Britain's largest life insurer, said Tuesday it planned to sell a "significant" stake in its Mercantile & General Reinsurance Co. subsidiary in a stock offering.

Prudential, which is not related to Prudential Insurance Co. of America, said it had decided to focus on retail financial services and fund management.

Peter Davis, chief executive of Prudential, said the sale of around 50 percent of Mercantile & General, which market sources estimated would raise around £500 million ($769.9 million), would be used toward buying a life insurance company or building society.

"Our intention is to sell a significant part," Mr. Davis said. "Whether that's more or less than half will depend on market conditions. Our intention at this stage would be to keep a major piece."

Prudential first considered the sale of Mercantile & General, one of *the world's 10 biggest reinsurers,* several years ago. The sale could value the company at more than £1 billion, analysts said.

"Mercantile & General has developed well in recent years and we believe the time is now right to seek a listing for the company via a public offering," Mr. Davis said.

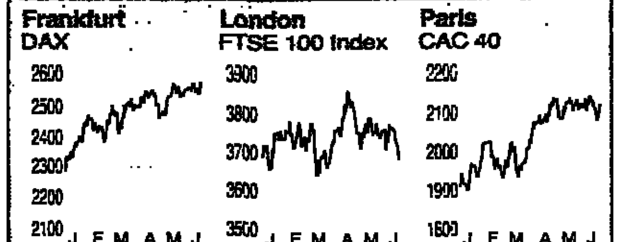
Shares in Prudential closed up 2 pence, at 410 pence.

Mike Davies, a spokeman for Prudential, said he expected the sale to take place by the end of the year. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

■ Scor Seeks New York Listing

Scor SA, a French reinsurer, said it planned to sell shares on the New York Stock Exchange to raise fresh capital as the industry recovers from a slump early in the 1990s, Bloomberg Business News reported from Paris.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	556.53	554.49	+0.37
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,474.72	9,434.85	+0.42
Frankfurt	DAX	2,572.96	2,566.43	+0.25
Copenhagen	Stock Market	407.26	406.84	+0.10
Helsinki	HEX General	2,000.35	2,010.21	-0.49
Oslo	OBX	452.76	462.46	-2.10
London	FTSE 100	3,679.50	3,710.80	-0.84
Madrid	Stock Exchange	374.07	373.84	+0.06
Milan	MIBTEL	10,597.00	10,533.00	+0.61
Paris	CAC 40	2,118.43	2,097.63	+0.99
Stockholm	SX 16	2,066.69	2,085.70	-0.91
Vienna	ATX	1,099.56	1,090.21	+0.86
Zurich	SPI	2,385.59	2,386.83	-0.05

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Docks de France** said the 14.75 billion franc ($2.84 billion) takeover bid by the supermarket chain **Auchan** was "hostile and inadequate." Auchan, which is not listed, launched the bid Monday at 1,250 francs a share. It already owns 17.12 percent of Docks de France.
- **Compagnie Financière de Paribas SA** confirmed that it was bidding for the 51.1 percent of **Compagnie Financière Ottomane** that it does not already own at a price of 350 French francs per ordinary share; the operation will cost Paribas about 850 million francs.
- **Volvo AB** plans to sell 46 million shares in **Pharmacia & Upjohn Inc.**, representing two-thirds of its 13.8 percent stake in the drug company, in a global offering. The shares are worth about $2 billion.
- **Walt Disney Co.** will combine its international television assets with those of its **Capital Cities/ABC Inc.** subsidiary. The new company, to be called Disney/ABC International Television, will be the first major U.S. entertainment company to have its headquarters in London.
- **Allianz AG Holding**'s net profit for 1995 rose 52 percent, to 2.02 billion Deutsche marks ($1.32 billion) as claims declined and it received tax benefits due to losses carried forward from its Eastern German subsidiary, **Deutsche Versicherungs AG.** Premium income rose 7 percent after exchange-rate adjustments, to 70.5 billion DM.
- **The European Commission** has approved **Deutsche Telekom AG**'s plan to grant price rebates to its business customers on condition that the tariffs be applied retroactively from Jan. 1, 1996, not Nov. 1, 1995 as the company wanted.
- **Pearson PLC**, publisher of the Financial Times, put its regional British newspaper business, **Westminster Press Ltd.**, up for sale in what the company said was a further move *to concentrate its international activities.*
- **Wickes PLC** stock fell 37 percent, to 69 pence ($1.06) before being suspended after the building-materials company said it found accounting errors that could go back several years.

AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, June 25
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam — EOE Index: 556.52, Previous: 554.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	89.70	88.30	89.30	88.50
Aegon	79	76.40	78.70	76.60
Ahold	94.20	92.90	93.70	92.90
Akzo Nobel	204.90	202.60	203.80	203.30
Bols Wess cvs	29.20	28.90	29.10	29
CSM cva	79.60	77.70	79.60	79.30
Dordtsche Pet	276.40	273.70	275.70	274
DSM	172.20	168.30	170.50	167.70
Elsevier	26.60	25.80	25.90	26.50
Fortis Amev	48.80	47.80	48.50	47.80
G-Broc cva	52.90	51.20	52.50	51.50
Hagemeyer	121.50	119	119.70	120.90
Heineken	387.80	384	384.50	388.50
Hoogovens	64.60	63.70	64	64.30
Hunt Douglas	119.80	118.20	118.50	118
ING Group	50.30	49.50	49.90	49.50
KLM	55.30	54.20	55	54.60
KNP BT	41.90	40.80	41.50	41
KPN	64.70	64.20	64.50	64.60
Nedlloyd Gp	40.10	39.40	39.80	40
Nutricia	174.80	170.40	174.50	170.10
Oce Grinten	169.50	168	169.10	168
Pakhoed	45.80	45.20	45.80	45.60
Philips Elec	54.60	53.10	54.40	54.20
Polygram	98.90	97	98.10	96.80
Randstad Hdg	126.50	123.60	124.50	126.10
Robeco	129.20	128	128.50	128.20
Rodamco	49.70	49.50	49.60	49.50
Rolinco	140.20	139.90	139.90	139.80
Rorento	97.10	97	97	96.70
Royal Dutch	262.40	260.30	261.50	261.60
Stork	48.20	47.60	48	47.60
Unilever cva	248.80	246.40	247.30	245.60
VNU	27.20	26.70	26.90	26.70
Wolters Kl cva	195.30	192.50	192.50	194.50

Bangkok — SET Index: 1225.57, Previous: 1223.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	378	372	376	372
Bangkok Bk F	340	338	338	340
Krung Thai Bk	115	112	113	114
PTT Explor	360	356	358	358
Siam Cement F	1246	1240	1240	1240
Telecomasia	53	50.50	52.50	50.50
Thai Airways	55	53	55	53
Thai Farm Bk F	278	270	272	276
Thai Teleph	53.50	52.50	53	54
Utd Comm	328	316	318	328

Bombay — Monday, June 24 — Sensitive Index: 3920.58, Previous: 3995.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2511	2425	2474.75	2557
Grasim Ind	570	566.25	568.75	574.75
Hindalco Ind	1310	1261	1275.75	1325.75
Indust Lever	887.50	860	873	905.25
Indian Hotels	866	852	861	882.50
ITC	326	311	326	301.50
Larsen Toubro	302.50	295.25	299	304.25
Reliance Ind	225	217	222	229
Tata Eng Loco	519	510	518	525.50
Tata Iron St	257.50	252.75	256.50	260.50

Brussels — Stock Exchange Index: 9474.72, Previous: 9434.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3590	3570	3590	3595
Barco Ind	5030	4985	5020	4980
BBL	5870	5810	5840	5850
Bekaert	26200	25350	25700	25450
CBR	2355	2350	2355	2350
CMB	2525	2495	2500	2495
Cockerill	140	139	140	138
Colruyt	10500	10300	10400	10400
Delhaize Lion	1565	1550	1565	1545
Electrabel	6780	6740	6750	6780
Electrafina	2750	2710	2740	2730
Fortis AG	4080	4025	4030	4080
GIB	1436	1418	1434	1418
GBL	4000	3915	3950	3945
Gen Banque	10900	10750	10900	10700
Glaverbel	3440	3320	3350	3450
Kredietbank	9420	9340	9370	9400
Mosane	2350	2350	2350	2300
Petrofina	9810	9710	9750	9780
Powerfin	4360	4305	4350	4370
Recticel	315	310	314	310
Royale Belge	6160	6080	6110	6180
Soc Gen Belg	2420	2365	2380	2370
Solvay	19250	19000	19200	18975
Tessenderlo	11150	11100	11100	11075
Tractebel	13125	12950	13000	13000
UCB	58450	58200	58300	58300
Union Miniere	2400	2330	2380	2335

Copenhagen — Stock Index: 407.26, Previous: 406.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	339	333.67	334	340
Codan	295	290	291	292
Den Danske Bk	384	378	383	380
D/S Svendborg A	193000	193000	193000	190000
D/S 1912 A	132100	130500	132000	132000
East Asiatic Co	123	119.85	123	121
FLS Ind B	603	599	600	600
ISS Intl Svc B	133	128	130	131
Novo Nordisk B	828	824	825	826
Radiometer B	383	378	381	380
Sophus Ber B	784.22	780	781	785
Tele Danmk B	302.75	298	301	296
Unidanmark A	272	268	268	271

Frankfurt — DAX: 2572.96, Previous: 2566.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	860	852	860	828
AEG	168	165	165	165
Allianz Hdg	2615	2588	2611	2543
Altana	1155	1135	1142.50	1160.50
Asko Deutsche	1142	1134	1134	1165
Badenwerk	537	537	537	533
BASF	433.75	431	432.50	429.30
Bayer Hypo Bk	36.45	36.40	36.43	36.58
Bay.Vereinsbank	41.50	41.15	41.15	41.60
Bayer	54.77	53.96	54.57	54
Berliner Kraft	422.50	421	422.50	421
BHF Bank	38.50	37.70	38.45	37.65
BMW	879.50	876.50	878	882.50
CKAG Colonia	1187.50	1175	1188	1165
Commerzbank	315.50	314	314	315.70
Daimler Benz	837.50	831.50	833	842
Degussa	525.50	513	517.80	514
Deutsche Bank	71	70.82	70.90	70.78
Dresdner Bank	38.20	38.10	38.15	38.23
Heidelbg Zmt	1010	1010	1010	1009
Henkel	657	654	655	657
Hochtief	689	678	685	680
Hoechst	53.55	53.20	53.44	53.40
Holzmann Ph.	454	440	445	447
Karstadt	612.50	599	600	613
Kaufhof Hdg	587	581	581	598
Linde	995.50	992	994	996
Lufthansa ord	216.50	214	216	217.70
MAN	385	379.50	385	377.50
Mannesmann	532.50	530	531.50	534.80
Muench Rueck	3038	3010	3035	3004
Preussag	385	383	384.50	380
PWA	195	190	191	196.50
RWE	59.20	58.80	59.17	58.90
SAP pfd	227.50	224.50	226.50	225
Schering	111.70	110.50	111.25	112.80
Schmalb Lub	287.80	281.50	285	287.80
Siemens	83.50	83.20	83.29	82.95
Suedzucker	748	745	748	747
Thyssen	278.50	276.80	277.70	274.40
Veba	82.05	81.55	81.85	0.33
VEW	517	514	515.50	507
Viag	606	604.50	604.50	599
Volkswagen	565.50	561.50	562	558.25
Wella	880.50	878	880.50	881

Helsinki — HEX General Index: 2000.35, Previous: 2010.21

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	218	216	218	218
Enso R	36.40	36.10	36.40	36.10
Huhtamaki IF	160	158.50	159	157
Kesko	68.50	67.50	67.70	68
Kone BF	520	510.10	520	525
Merita A	9.81	9.71	9.80	9.75
Metra BF	210	208	209	206
Metso-Serla B	33.50	33	33	33
Nokia Prf F	173	169	172	176
Outokumpu A	77.50	77	77	77
Rautaruukki	34.50	34.20	34.40	34.50
Stockmann A	247	247	247	245
UPM-Kymme	93.50	92.50	93.30	92.50
Valmet A	80	75.80	79	76.60

Hong Kong — Hang Seng: 10982.80, Previous: 10959.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.40	9.25	9.40	9.25
Bk East Asia	28.15	27.85	27.90	27.85
Cathay Pacific	14.30	13.85	13.90	14.25
Cheung Kong	56.25	55	55.75	55.75
China Light	35.50	35.20	35.20	35.30
Chin Estates	7	6.90	6.90	7.05
Citic Pacific	31.30	31.10	31.30	31
Cons Elec Pwr	13.05	12.95	13	13
Dao Heng Bk	29.90	29.70	29.90	29.70
First Pacific	11.90	11.65	11.90	11.65
Great Eagle	22.55	22.45	22.50	22.30
Guangdong Inv	4.95	4.90	4.93	4.90
Guoco Group	37.80	37.40	37.40	37.20
Hang Lung	14.65	14.50	14.50	14.50
Hang Seng Bk	78.50	77.75	77.75	78
Henderson Inv	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.85
Henderson Ld	58.25	56.75	58.25	56.50
HKR Intl	9.05	8.90	8.95	8.95
HK Aircraft	23.30	22.95	23.20	22.95
HK China Gas	12.30	12.20	12.20	12.20
HK Electric	23.70	23.55	23.60	23.55
HK Shang Htls	13.45	13.15	13.15	13.50
HK Telecomm	13.85	13.70	13.75	13.70
Hopewell Hdgs	4.33	4.20	4.23	4.33
HSBC Hdgs	116	115	116	115.50
Hutchison Wh	49.40	49.10	49.20	48.90
Hysan Dev	24.25	23.80	24	24.30
Johnson El 500	17	16.95	17	16.75
Miramar Hotel	17.60	16.45	17	16.45
Natl Mutual	6.95	6.90	6.90	6.85
New World	36.30	35.50	35.50	36
Oriental Press	4.20	4.10	4.10	4.05
Orient Telecom	3.45	3.25	3.45	3.20
Shangri-La	10.95	10.80	10.80	10.80
SHK Props	79	77.25	77.50	78.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.85	4.83	4.85	4.85
Sino Land Co.	7.65	7.55	7.60	7.60
Sth China Post	5.55	5.50	5.50	5.55
Swire Pac A	66.25	65	66.25	64.25
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.60	9.50	9.60	9.55
TV Broadcasts	28.35	28.10	28.25	28.35
Wharf Hdgs	28.05	27.85	27.90	27.95
Wheelock	15.10	14.95	15.05	14.95

Jakarta — Composite Index: 584.21, Previous: 578.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2600	2525	2550	2550
Barito Pacific	1475	1425	1450	1475
Gudang Garm	9675	9325	9600	9275
Indah Kiat	2400	2300	2325	2400
Indocement	8000	7950	8000	7975
Indofood	10300	10100	10100	10500
Indorayon	2100	2050	2050	2100
Indosat	7850	7675	7725	7575
Kalbe Farma	5400	5175	5400	5200
Sampoerna	27000	26300	26900	26150

Johannesburg — All Market: 6891.82, Previous: 6859.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	277.50	276	277	277.50
AngloAm Gold	399	398	398.75	398
AngloAm Ind	175	173	175	171.50
Barlow	47.30	47.20	47.20	47.30
C.G. Smith	22.75	22.40	22.70	22.50
De Beers	148.25	145.25	148.25	145.75
Driefontein	59.75	58.50	59.50	58.25
Freegold	45	44.25	44.25	44.25
Fst Natl Bk	30.40	30.20	30.40	30.15
Gencor	15.85	15.75	15.85	15.75
GFSA	134.50	134	134.50	133.50
Iscor	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.38
Johnnies Ind	55.25	54.50	55.25	55.25
Kloof Gold	45.75	44.50	45.75	44.25
Liberty Life	137.25	135.75	137.25	135.25
Minorco	105	104.25	104.75	104.75
Nedcor	65.50	64.75	64.75	65
Rembrandt Gp	40.75	40.40	40.75	40.55
Richemont	65.50	64.75	65	65.25
Rust Platinum	73.50	72.75	72.75	73.50
SA Breweries	128.50	127.25	127.50	127.50
Sappi	48.15	47.65	47.90	47.75
Sasol	47	46.70	47	46.80
SBIC	175	173.50	174	176
Tiger Oats	61.50	60.75	60.75	60.50

Kuala Lumpur — Composite: 1146.88, Previous: 1151.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.90	19.60	19.60	19.70
Hicom Hldgs	7.30	7.20	7.25	7.30
Mal Banking	24.30	24.10	24.30	24.20
Mal Intl Ship F	7.65	7.55	7.65	7.60
Public Bank F	6.90	6	6.50	6.95
Resorts World	14.20	14	14.20	14.30
Sime Darby	7	6.90	6.95	6.95
Telekom Mal	23.10	22.90	22.90	23.10
Tenaga	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60
Utd Engineers	17.60	17.30	17.30	17.50

London — FT-SE 100: 3679.50, Previous: 3710.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.40	5.30	5.33	5.39
Allied Domecq	4.59	4.51	4.53	4.60
Anglian Water	5.93	5.78	5.85	5.85
Argyll Group	3.41	3.35	3.37	3.43
Arjo Wiggins	1.84	1.80	1.81	1.83
Asda Group	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.19
Assoc Br Foods	3.85	3.83	3.85	3.87
BAA	4.70	4.48	4.66	4.52
Barclays	7.87	7.71	7.72	7.85
Bass	8.18	8.05	8.06	8.17
BAT Ind	5.04	4.91	4.97	5.01
Bank Scotland	2.43	2.35	2.36	2.43
BICC	3.22	3.15	3.17	3.22
Blue Circle	3.67	3.60	3.62	3.65
BOC Group	9.34	9.23	9.28	9.31
Boots	5.89	5.75	5.75	5.86
Bowater	3.34	3.23	3.23	3.32
BPB Ind	3.14	3	3.05	3.14
Brit Aerosp	9.99	9.88	9.95	9.85
Brit Airways	5.58	5.32	5.45	5.51
Brit Gas	1.83	1.78	1.80	1.81
Brit Petm	5.60	5.52	5.57	5.60
Brit Steel	1.71	1.62	1.65	1.63
Brit Telecom	3.75	3.48	3.50	3.60
BTR	2.57	2.44	2.46	2.54
Burmah Cast	10.34	10.23	10.26	10.35
Cable Wireless	4.32	4.23	4.25	4.29
Cadbury Schw	5.05	4.93	5.05	5.02
Caradon	2.25	2.13	2.22	2.27
Carlton Comm	5.14	5.06	5.09	5.14
Coats Viyella	1.75	1.67	1.69	1.75
Comml Union	5.81	5.65	5.70	5.77
Courtaulds	4.27	4.18	4.22	4.24
De La Rue	5.97	5.80	5.89	5.91
Eng China Cl	2.81	2.72	2.76	2.78
Enterprise Oil	4.64	4.58	4.63	4.59
Fam Colonial	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.50
Genl Accident	6.55	6.36	6.37	6.51
GEC	3.56	3.51	3.54	3.55
GKN	9.92	9.85	9.92	9.86
Glaxo	8.57	8.43	8.50	8.50
Granada Gp	8.80	8.62	8.69	8.77
Grand Met	4.22	4.13	4.18	4.13
GRE	2.58	2.34	2.55	2.57
Guinness	4.52	4.44	4.45	4.48
GUS	6.58	6.45	6.47	6.58
Hanson	1.81	1.74	1.75	1.79
Hillsdown Hdg	1.83	1.79	1.79	1.81
HSBC Hldgs	9.67	9.62	9.64	9.65
ICI	8.08	7.90	7.93	8.08
Inchcape	2.96	2.81	2.81	2.93
Kingfisher	6.32	6.23	6.30	6.35
Ladbroke	1.85	1.79	1.79	1.82
Land Sec	6.14	6.04	6.08	6.11
Laporte	6.91	6.73	6.73	6.86
Lasmo	1.77	1.74	1.76	1.76
Legal Genl Grp	6.75	6.65	6.66	6.73
Lloyds Abbey	5.21	5.10	5.10	5.28
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.17	3.06	3.07	3.15
London Elec	6.60	6.23	6.23	6.32
Lucas Ind	2.32	2.25	2.30	2.26
Marks Spencer	4.66	4.61	4.64	4.67
MEPC	4.07	4.04	4.06	4.04
Mercury Asset	9.75	9.67	9.70	9.74
Midlands Elec	4.23	4.18	4.18	4.18
Natl Power	5.29	5.20	5.21	5.28
NatWest	6.20	6.12	6.16	6.16
News Intl	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.10
Utd Utilities	5.43	5.30	5.30	5.38
Nthern Foods	1.93	1.87	1.89	1.90
P&O	5.16	4.88	4.93	5.02
Pearson	6.67	6.54	6.65	6.59
Pilkington	1.88	1.80	1.80	1.87
PowerGen	4.73	4.69	4.69	4.70
Prudential	4.25	4.06	4.10	4.08
Rank Org	5.32	5.22	5.29	5.29
Reckitt Colm	6.90	6.83	6.85	6.86
Redland	4.03	3.95	3.98	4.02
Reed Intl	11.04	10.85	10.88	11.01
Rentokil	4.10	4.05	4.07	4.09
Reuters Hdgs	7.76	7.52	7.65	7.66
RMC Group	10.10	9.95	10.03	10.10
Rolls Royce	2.30	2.27	2.27	2.29
Royal Bk Scot	5	4.88	4.98	4.95
RTZ reg	9.75	9.60	9.67	9.73
Royal Insur	4.02	3.90	3.93	4.06
Sainsbury	3.88	3.80	3.80	3.88
Schroders	13.65	13.50	13.55	13.55
Scot Newcastle	6.67	6.53	6.53	6.67
Scot Power	3.16	3.11	3.12	3.13
Sears	1.01	0.96	1	0.99
Severn Trent	5.53	5.35	5.40	5.47
Shell Trsp reg	9.49	9.28	9.34	9.31
Siebe	9.15	8.98	9.02	9.15
Smith Nephew	2.13	2.09	2.09	2.12
Smith (WH)	4.89	4.68	4.68	4.87
SmithKline	6.92	6.82	6.87	6.87
Smiths Ind	6.95	6.90	6.93	6.95
Sthern Elec	7.08	6.95	7.05	7.03
Stand Charter	6.46	6.32	6.36	6.45
Sun Alliance	3.77	3.65	3.66	3.76
Tate & Lyle	4.55	4.50	4.55	4.55
Tesco	3.03	2.96	2.98	3.02
Thames Water	5.57	5.44	5.44	5.58
Thorn EMI	18.07	17.85	17.92	18.14
3i Group	4.49	4.44	4.45	4.46
TI Group	5.63	5.55	5.55	5.59
Tomkins	2.38	2.31	2.36	2.37
Unilever	12.95	12.83	12.88	12.77
Utd Biscuits	2.20	2.15	2.15	2.18
Utd News	7.21	7.05	7.13	7.20
Vendome uts	6	5.91	5.92	6.03
Vodafone	2.39	2.36	2.38	2.38
Whitbread	7.18	7.08	7.09	7.17
Williams Hdgs	3.34	3.29	3.31	3.32
Wolseley	4.63	4.57	4.60	4.65
Zeneca	13.90	13.73	13.83	13.87

Madrid — Bolsa index: 374.07, Previous: 373.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14100	14000	14000	13860
ACESA	1505	1490	1495	1490
Argentaria	5570	5530	5570	5540
BBV	5190	5090	5110	5120
Banesto	825	818	821	824
Bankinter	13980	13850	13920	13850
Bco Centro Hisp	2625	2610	2625	2625
Bco Exterior	3000	3000	3000	3000
Bco Popular	23680	23380	23380	23590
Bco Santander	6180	6110	6128	6140
CEPSA	4350	4285	4285	4350
Corp Mapfre	6580	6540	6560	6580
Dragados	1725	1710	1715	1725
Endesa	8200	8130	8130	8130
FECSA	1010	996	999	989
Fomento Const	10900	10830	10900	10900
Gas Natural	25210	24260	24990	24500
Hidroel Cantab	4490	4430	4470	4500
Iberdrola	1310	1285	1285	1295
Pryca	3160	3035	3130	3040
Repsol	4620	4585	4595	4600
Sevillana Elec	1155	1130	1155	1130
Tabacalera	6580	6450	6470	6470
Telefonica	2435	2405	2410	2415
Union Fenosa	819	810	812	810
Valenc Cement	1550	1525	1550	1550

Manila — PSE Index: 3216.98, Previous: 3227.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	27	26	27	26.50
Ayala Land	46	45	45	45.50
Manila Elec A	150	147	147	149
Metro Bank	740	735	735	745
Petron	11.75	11.50	11.50	11.75
Phil Long Dist	1570	1555	1560	1565
San Miguel A	45	44.50	44.50	44.50
San Miguel B	90.50	89.50	90	89.50
SM Prime Hdg	6.80	6.60	6.70	6.70

Mexico — Bolsa index: 3159.98, Previous: 3132.22

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	36.00	34.80	34.80	35.60
Cemex B	27.55	27.10	27.25	27.00
Cifra C	11.00	10.74	10.82	10.68
Empresas ICA	110.00	108.80	108.80	109.00
Emp Modema	34.00	33.90	34.00	33.80
Femsa	21.80	21.20	21.45	21.50
Gpo Carso A1	53.50	52.20	52.80	52.30
Televisa CPO	114.80	113.80	114.40	114.50
TelMex L	12.90	12.76	12.76	12.70
Tribasa	21.80	21.20	21.80	21.10

Milan — MIB Telematico: 10597.00, Previous: 10533.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13665	13310	13485	13480
Bca Comm Ital	3195	3150	3160	3150
Bca Naz Agricol	906	902	902	908
Bca Naz Lavoro	10900	10780	10790	10800
Bca di Roma	1437	1380	1380	1405
Bca Ambrosian	4130	4020	4095	4045
Benetton	20400	20000	20100	20050
Credito Italiano	1835	1801	1802	1805
Fiat	5220	5180	5210	5180
Fondiaria	7760	7600	7710	7520
Generali Assic	36000	35600	35650	35800
IFIL	4750	4620	4680	4650
Italcementi	12700	12275	12675	12580
Italgas	5740	5690	5725	5685
Mediobanca	10045	9900	9980	9940
Montedison	937	922	922	927
Olivetti	911	876	890	910
Pirelli	2610	2585	2585	2605
RAS	16165	15820	15825	16005
Rinascente	11050	10735	11050	10850
S Paolo Torino	10145	9975	10070	10035
SME	1720	1720	1720	1750
Stardo	15300	15300	15300	15300
Stet	5330	5265	5295	5285
Telecom Italia	3290	3260	3275	3270
Toro Assic	20000	19500	19500	19620

Montreal — Industrials index: 2484.40, Previous: 2471.11

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	18.95	18.90	18.90	18.80
Bank Montreal	33.35	33	33.35	32.80
Bce Mob Com	44.55	44.30	44.30	45.20
Cdn Tire A	17.70	17.55	17.70	17.55
Cdn Util A	26.80	26.65	26.70	26.70
Cascades	5⅝	5.70	5.70	5.70
CT Finl Svc	26.30	26¼	26.30	26
Extendicare	17	17	17	17
Gaz Metro	15.15	15.05	15.10	15.15
Gt-West Lifeco	33¼	33.20	33¼	33.10
Hees Intl Bcp	16.15	15.90	16.15	15.90
Hudsons Bay	20.95	20⅝	20.85	20.70
Imasco	27.90	27½	27.70	27¾
Investors Grp	16.90	16.85	16.90	16.95
Loblaw Cos	11.20	11.10	11.15	10.90
Molson A	22.60	22½	22½	22¾
Natl Bk Canada	11.60	11.45	11.45	11.45
Oshawa A	21⅛	21.30	21.30	21¼
Pancdn Petlm	53½	53	53	54
Power Corp	21.55	21.35	21.40	22.20
Power Finl	37.20	37.15	37.15	37½
Quebecor B	21.65	21.55	21.65	21¼
Rogers Comm B	13	12.95	13	13
Royal Bk Cda	32¾	32.55	32.65	32.40
Sears Canada	7.70	7.60	7.70	7.70
Shell Cda A	48.10	48	48	47
Southam	15.90	15.90	15.90	16.10
Stelco A	6.40	6.30	6.40	6⅛
Trilon Finl A	5.45	5.40	5.45	5.40

Oslo — OBX Index: 452.76, Previous: 462.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	124	123.50	123.50	125.50
Bergesen Dy B	126.50	125	126	126.50
Christiania Bk	15.30	15.20	15.20	15.20
Den norske Bk	19.80	19.40	19.50	19.70
SAS Norge ASA	72.50	71	71	72
Dyno Indust	146	140	140	147
Elkem	88	87	87.50	87.50
Hafslund A	49	47	47.50	48
Kvaerner	274.50	269	272.50	272
Leif Hoegh	110	110	118	108
Norsk Hydro	324.50	318	318	326.50
Norske Skog A	200.50	199	199	201
Orkla	340	336	336	341
Rieber B	145	145	145	145
Saga Petim B	88.50	87.50	87.50	90
Schibsted	86.50	86	86.50	86.50
UniStorebr A	29.80	29.60	29.70	29.70

Paris — CAC-40: 2118.43, Previous: 2097.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	730	720	725	719
AGF	140	139	139.50	139.20
Air Liquide	930	907	925	909
Alcatel Alsth	455	442.50	452.90	441.60
Axa	282.90	276.60	277.70	279.70
Bancaire	585	579	580	584
BNP	189.10	185.10	187.60	188.30
Bouygues	570	557	561	566
Canal Plus	1339	1310	1318	1302
Carrefour	2885	2841	2856	2840
CCF	240	237.30	239.90	238.30
Credit Local d	431.10	420.60	425.90	428
Credit Lyon PC	131.40	118.50	129.40	113.90
Crown Cork Seal	244.10	238	238	246.50
Danone	784	775	781	773
Elf-Aquitaine	373.90	363	373.30	362.50
Eridania BS	817	802	802	818
Euro Disney	14.70	14.40	14.50	14.65
Eurotunnel uts	8.90	8.65	8.90	8.85
Gen. Eaux	560	551	555	551
Havas	428	423	426	422.50
Lafarge Cop	325.50	320.60	323.20	320.70
Legrand	918	905	910	912
L'Oreal	1711	1680	1705	1680
LVMH	1227	1216	1216	1215
Lyon. Eaux	488.30	484.30	486.50	495.10
Michelin B	254.80	252	252	254.10
Navig Mixte	756	756	756	756
Paribas A	305.50	303.60	305	304.80
Pechiney SA	218.40	216	218.40	217
Pernod Ricard	332.70	329.50	329.50	329.50
Peugeot Cit	715	705	713	703
Pinault-Print	1763	1690	1757	1696
Promodes	1450	1403	1428	1410
Renault	134.70	128.60	133.50	128.50
Rh-Poulenc A	135	132.30	134.90	133.20
Roussel-Uclaf	1169	1131	1169	1139
Sanofi	383.90	378.50	381.80	378.50
Schneider	254.10	244.70	253.30	245.90
Ste Generale	560	549	556	550
St Gobain	678	667	676	679
St Louis	1397	1344	1365	1350
Suez	201	196	201	197
Thomson CSF	141.90	138	141.10	139
Total B	378	373.90	377.90	374.10
UAP	105.80	103.80	104.50	103.30
Valeo	283.90	279.10	280	280

São Paulo — Bovespa index: 60859.60, Previous: 62018.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	8.68	8.25	8.25	8.50
Banespa Pfd	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.77
Bradesco Pfd	8.40	8.00	8.00	8.40
Brahma Pfd	595.00	587.00	592.00	599.00
Cemig Pfd	30.00	29.10	29.30	29.50
CESP Pfd	30.20	29.20	29.20	30.05
Eletrobras B	292.00	285.00	285.00	293.00
Itaubanco Pfd	418.00	409.99	411.10	419.00
Light	290.00	288.00	288.01	292.02
Paranapan Pfd	8.50	8.21	8.25	8.25
Petrobras Pfd	129.00	127.00	127.00	129.50
Sid Nacional	25.35	25.05	25.30	25.45
Souza Cruz	7.90	7.84	7.90	7.82
Telebras Pfd	71.10	69.90	70.00	71.15
Telesp Pfd	218.00	214.00	214.00	219.00
Usiminas Pfd	1.130	1.10	1.10	1.130
CVRD Pfd	20.85	20.30	20.30	20.90

Seoul — Composite Index: 836.94, Previous: 842.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7000	6800	6800	6970
Hyundai Eng	34300	33700	34000	34300
Hyundai Motor	30500	30300	30500	30500
Korea El Pwr	28100	27500	28000	28000
Korea Mob Tel	650000	634000	645000	640000
LG Electronics	18800	18100	18100	18500
Pohang Iron St	51600	51100	51300	51600
Samsung Elec	68300	65600	67500	66500
Samsung Hvy	11900	11600	11800	11800
Yukong	24700	23700	23900	24800

Singapore — Straits Times: 2299.86, Previous: 2307.23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	12.80	12.70	12.80	12.80
City Devits	11.30	11.10	11.20	11
Cycle Carriage	15.20	14.70	14.90	15.20
Dairy Farm Int *	0.83	0.81	0.81	0.80
DBS	9.70	9.55	9.70	9.55
DBS Land	4.98	4.90	4.90	4.98
Fraser & Neave	15	14.90	14.90	14.90
HK Land *	2.26	2.21	2.26	2.22
Hong Leong Fin	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Jard Mathesn *	7.05	6.85	6.85	6.95
Jard Strategic *	3.18	3.14	3.16	3.14
Keppel	12.20	12	12.20	12.20
Natsteel	2.82	2.78	2.79	2.82
Neptune Orient	1.46	1.41	1.41	1.42
OCBC foreign	16.80	16.60	16.80	16.50
O'Sea Union Bk	6.80	6.75	6.80	6.70
Sembawang	7	6.95	6.95	7
Sing Airlines F	14.90	14.70	14.90	14.80
Sing Petm	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.72
Sing Press F	27.70	27.50	27.70	27.70
ST Auto F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.74
ST Ship	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.40
Sing Telecomm	3.90	3.86	3.90	3.86
Straits Steam	4.68	4.60	4.68	4.70
Utd Industrial	1.42	1.40	1.42	1.41
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.70	13.50	13.70	13.40
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.06	3	3	3

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm — SX 16 Index: 2066.69, Previous: 2085.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	117	115	115	117
ABB AF	712	701	701	706
AssiDoman F	154.50	153	154	155
Astra AF	289.50	284	287	289.50
Atlas Copco AF	122.50	122	122.50	123
Avesta F	67.50	66.50	66.50	67.50
Electrolux BF	336	326	330	334.50
Ericsson BF	146.50	144.50	146	148
Hennes BF	624	605	614	615
Incentive AF	356	353	354	354
Investor BF	247.50	244	246	247
Kinnevik BF	200	199	199	200
MoDo BF	173	170.50	171	172
Sandvik BF	155	153	153	155
SCA BF	140	137	137.50	139
S-E Banken AF	53.50	53	53	53.50
Skandia Fors F	177.50	174.50	175	177
Skanska BF	237	233	235	234
SKF BF	159.50	156	159	158
SSAB BF	84.50	84	84	84
Stora AF	89	87.50	88	88.50
Sv Handles AF	137.50	135	135	137
Sydkraft AF	145	144	145	145
Trelleborg BF	86	84	84	86
Volvo BF	154	152	153	153

Sydney — All Ordinaries: 2254.30, Previous: 2258.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.80	8.72	8.72	8.77
ANZ Bking	5.93	5.87	5.93	5.86
BHP	18.08	17.82	17.91	18.12
Boral	3.39	3.36	3.39	3.40
Brambles Ind.	17.70	17.58	17.60	17.60
Burns Philip	2.38	2.30	2.35	2.37
CBA	10.58	10.46	10.57	10.51
CC Amatil	14.47	14.36	14.40	14.40
Coles Myer	4.63	4.61	4.63	4.61
Comalco	7.45	7.35	7.44	7.40
CRA Ltd	19.78	19.63	19.68	19.85
CSR	4.58	4.55	4.56	4.56
Fosters Brew	2.22	2.18	2.20	2.22
GIO Australia	3.08	3.06	3.06	3.06
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.28	1.29	1.29
ICI Australia	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.35
John Fairfax	2.77	2.72	2.73	2.77
Lend Lease	20.09	19.82	19.85	20.10
Mayne Nickless	7.36	7.22	7.30	7.35
MIM Hdgs	1.65	1.62	1.64	1.67
Nat Aust Bank	11.72	11.59	11.71	11.60
News Corp	7.37	7.30	7.34	7.29
North Ltd	3.71	3.65	3.70	3.71
Pacific Dunlop	2.91	2.81	2.84	2.93
Pioneer Intl	3.76	3.74	3.76	3.75
Placer Pacific	1.86	1.81	1.83	1.85
Santos	4.47	4.43	4.45	4.47
Southcorp	3.17	3.12	3.17	3.15
Wesfarmers	7.87	7.67	7.67	7.87
Wmc Mining	9.28	9.15	9.20	9.34
Westfield Trt	2.32	2.29	2.30	2.29
Westpac Bking	5.63	5.60	5.61	5.61
Woodside Pet	7.68	7.56	7.58	7.66
Woolworths	3.10	3.05	3.08	3.09

Taipei — Stock Market Index: 6384.07, Previous: 6431.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	53.50	52.50	52.50	52.50
Cathay Life Ins	194	190	191	192
Chang Hwa Bk	159	156	157	157
China Steel	29.20	28.80	29	28.90
China Trust	56.50	55	55	55.50
Evergreen	52	50.50	51	51.50
Far East Text	30	29.20	29.30	29.90
First Bank	160	156	156	158
Formosa CF	33.20	32	32	33
Hua Nan Bk	147	144	144	145.50
Hualon Teijran	24.50	24	24.30	24.20
ICBC	98	95.90	96.50	97
President Ent	45.70	44.30	45.70	45.20
Taiwan Cem	61	59	60.50	59.50
Tatung	60	58.50	59	60

Tokyo — Nikkei 225: 22597.17, Previous: 22603.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1300	1280	1300	1290
All Nippon Air	1190	1170	1180	1170
Asahi Bank	1300	1280	1280	1280
Asahi Chem	795	788	793	799
Asahi Glass	1330	1310	1330	1320
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2560	2540	2550	2550
Bk Yokohama	1020	994	997	990
Bridgestone	2090	2050	2070	2060
Canon	2330	2300	2320	2330
Chiba Bank	1010	986	986	982
Chubu Elec	2470	2460	2460	2450
Chugoku Elec	2430	2400	2430	2420
Daiei	1350	1320	1330	1340
Daiichi Kang	2050	2020	2030	2020
Daiwa Bank	784	771	771	783
Daiwa House	1700	1680	1700	1690
Daiwa Sec	1460	1430	1440	1450
Fanuc	4280	4210	4210	4300
Fuji Bank	2430	2400	2420	2410
Fuji Photo	3450	3400	3450	3420
Fujitsu	990	985	987	991
Hitachi	1050	1030	1040	1040
Honda Motor	3010	2940	2960	2940
IBJ	2770	2750	2760	2740
IHI	531	520	521	528
Itochu	788	780	784	770
Ito-Yokado	6620	6450	6460	6640
JAL	905	895	895	905
Jusco	3800	3710	3730	3680
Kajima	1150	1120	1130	1130
Kansai Elec	2490	2470	2470	2480
Kao	1470	1450	1460	1460
Kawa Steel	398	394	395	397
KDD	11100	10700	10700	11100
Kinki Nipp Ry	790	786	786	787
Kirin Brewery	1400	1380	1380	1400
Kobe Steel	321	316	316	320
Komatsu	1090	1070	1080	1080
Kubota	733	709	716	731
Kyocera	7830	7800	7820	7820
Kyushu Elec	2450	2430	2430	2420
LTCB	851	835	851	830
Marubeni	609	599	606	604
Marui	2400	2380	2380	2410
Matsu Elec Ind	2010	1990	2010	2010
Matsu Elec Wk	1190	1170	1190	1180
Mitsubishi	1440	1410	1440	1430
Mitsubishi Ch	525	514	521	528
Mitsubishi El	777	755	777	763
Mitsubishi Est	1530	1510	1520	1520
Mitsubishi Hvy	956	945	946	955
Mitsubishi Mat	973	963	969	973
Mitsubishi Tr	1870	1840	1850	1840
Mitsui	1000	995	1000	992
Mitsui Fudosn	1450	1420	1440	1460
Mitsui Trust	1300	1280	1290	1290
Murata Mfg	4140	4080	4080	4190
NEC	1200	1180	1190	1190
New Oji Paper	957	947	947	949
Nikko Sec	1230	1200	1200	1220
Nintendo	8130	8010	8010	8160
Nipp Credit Bk	424	415	415	421
Nipp Express	1110	1090	1100	1080
Nippon Oil	745	738	742	750
Nippon Paper	700	696	700	695
Nippon Steel	380	375	376	378
Nippon Yusen	643	637	640	643
Nippondenso	2440	2390	2400	2440
Nissan Motor	1020	983	990	998
NKK	332	329	329	333
Nomura Sec	2180	2140	2160	2170
NTT	8240a	8170a	8230a	8200a
Obayashi	1020	1000	1010	1020
Odakyu El Ry	730	725	730	727
Ono Pharm	3820	3750	3790	3750
Osaka Gas	412	404	404	407
Ricoh	1180	1150	1160	1170
Sakura Bk	1250	1230	1230	1230
Sankyo	2790	2770	2780	2800
Sanwa Bank	2140	2100	2100	2130
Sanyo Elec	668	655	664	665
Secom	7120	7070	7110	7130
Seibu Rwy	6000	5900	6000	6020
Sekisui House	1310	1270	1270	1330
Seven-Eleven	7110	7060	7100	7080
Sharp	1890	1870	1870	1880
Shimizu	1210	1180	1190	1210
Shin-etsu Ch	2190	2170	2180	2190
Shizuoka Bk	1400	1380	1400	1390
Sony	7200	7140	7200	7150
Sumitomo	1000	974	980	1000
Sumitomo Bk	2140	2100	2120	2140
Sumit Chem	545	537	537	543
Sumitomo Elec	1590	1570	1580	1560
Sumit Metal	342	338	339	340
Sumit Trust	1500	1490	1490	1490
Taisei	798	786	787	802
Taisho Pharm	2380	2350	2370	2370
Takeda Chem	1950	1930	1940	1940
TDK	6620	6570	6590	6670
Tohoku El Pwr	2460	2430	2440	2450
Tokai Bank	1460	1430	1430	1450
Tokio Marine	1440	1430	1430	1440
Tokyo El Pwr	2800	2780	2780	2760
Tokyo Gas	403	400	402	397
Tokyu	835	821	835	830
Tonen	1620	1580	1600	1620
Toppan Print	1590	1560	1580	1590
Toray Ind	768	750	756	768
Toshiba	774	761	774	770
Toyo Seikan	3850	3770	3830	3770
Toyo Trust	1130	1100	1100	1140
Toyota Motor	2810	2750	2750	2780
Yamaichi Sec	777	760	760	767
Yamanouchi	2400	2390	2390	2390
Yasuda Fire	824	813	820	810
Yasuda Trust	695	684	685	690

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Toronto — TSE Industrials: 5069.56, Previous: 5074.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	19.45	18¾	18.90	19.40
Air Canada	4.83	4¾	4.80	4.80
Alberta Energy	25½	25.30	25½	25.30
Alcan Alum	41.90	41.45	41⅝	41.70
Avenor A	23.90	22.80	22.90	23.95
Bk Nova Scotia	33¾	33.35	33.40	33½
Barrick Gold	38.20	37.30	37.55	37.85
BCE	54⅛	53.90	54.10	53.90
BC Telecomm	26.05	25.90	25.90	26
Bombardier B	20⅛	20.10	20⅛	20.20
Brascan A	26.10	25.70	25.70	26
Cameco	63.20	62¾	63.20	63¼
CIBC	45.40	44.80	44.90	45⅛
Cdn Airlines	3.10	3.05	3.10	3.10
Cdn Nat Res	25.20	25.10	25.20	25
Cdn Occid Pet	22.90	22.70	22.80	23
Cdn Pacific	30.10	29.90	29.95	30
Cominco	30⅛	29.60	30	30
Consumers Gas	21.10	21.05	21.05	21.05
Dofasco	20½	20.30	20.35	20.45
Domtar Ind B	9.85	9⅝	9.80	9⅝
Du Pont Cda A	31.85	31.20	31¼	31.80
Echo Bay Min	15.65	15⅜	15.30	15.35
Empire Co. A	12¼	12⅛	12½	12½
Falconbridge	29.90	29⅛	29½	29¾
Fletcher Chall A	19.15	19	19.05	19.15
Franco Nevada	86	88½	88½	88½
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9
Hemlo Gold	15.10	14.60	14.80	14.90
Horsham	19.05	18.95	19	19.10
Imperial Oil	58⅝	57.40	57.55	56.10
Inco	45¼	43.95	44.35	44.40
IPL Energy	35.05	34¾	34¾	34.95
Laidlaw A	13.85	13¾	13.85	13¾
Laidlaw B	13.95	13.70	13.95	13.70
Loewen Group	41.20	39.95	41.20	40.10
Ldn Insur Gp	29.10	28¾	29.10	28.80
Macmill Bldl	18.05	17.85	17.85	18.05
Magna Intl A	65.20	64¾	64.80	65.20
Maple Leaf Fds	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.35
Moore	25⅝	25.55	25.70	25.45
Newbridge Net	87¾	86.30	86½	87
Noranda Inc	28.65	28⅛	28.35	28½
Noranda Forest	9¼	9.10	9⅛	9.20
Norcen Energy	24	23.15	24	23¾
Nthern Telecom	74¼	73.80	73.90	74.10
Nova	13.10	12.95	13	13.05
Onex	14.30	14.10	14⅛	14.15
Placer Dome	34.65	33.70	33.90	34½
Potash Sask	88	87	87.60	87½
Provigo	7	6.90	7	7
Quebecor Print	22.65	22	22.40	22.65
Renaissance	36¼	35.90	36¼	36¼
Rio Algom	26⅜	26	26.20	26.70
Seagram Co	46.40	45.90	46	46.20
Stone Consold	16.90	16⅜	16.90	16.80
Talisman Eny	32	31¼	31.95	31.95
Teleglobe	21.60	21.30	21.60	21.45
Telus	18.30	18.15	18.20	18.30
Thomson	21.30	21.40	21.60	21¼
TorDom Bank	24.45	24.30	24.40	24.35
Transalta	14.85	14.70	14.85	14⅝
TransCda Pipe	20.30	20.20	20.20	20.35
Utd Dominion	30.80	30½	30½	30.80
Westburn	10.05	10	10	10.10
Westcoast Eny	20.40	20.30	20.30	20.35
Weston	47.65	47	47.15	47.45

Vienna — ATX Index: 1099.56, Previous: 1098.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1780	1780	1780	1800
Brau-Un Goess	678	677	678	676
Bund Vers Pfd	440	440	440	425
Creditanst PC	1445	1445	1445	1490
EA-Generali	3200	3174	3174	3129
EVN	1503	1498	1498	1495
Interunfall	1575	1575	1575	1580
Lenzing	711	709	709	710
Leykam	314	311	314	312
Mayr-Melnhof	470	467	467	461
OMV	1091	1089	1089	1086
Oest Brau	603	601	603	600
Oest Elektriz	820	818	820	819
VA Tech	1326	1307	1323	1290
Wienerberger	2185	2150	2185	2180

Wellington — NZSE-40 Index: 2098.26, Previous: 2099.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.24	3.22	3.24	3.22
Brierly Invt	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36
Carter Holt ord	3.35	3.31	3.33	3.36
Fernz	4.25	4.22	4.22	4.25
Fisher Paykel	4.50	4.45	4.50	4.43
FC Forest	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.82
Goodman Fder	1.50	1.49	1.49	1.49
Indep News	4.95	4.90	4.95	4.90
Lion Nathan	3.80	3.75	3.78	3.73
Nat Gas note	2.00	1.96	2.00	1.95
NZ Refining	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.90
Telecom NZ	6.19	6.16	6.19	6.19
Trust Bk NZ	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.20
Wilson Horton	9.45	9.41	9.45	9.41

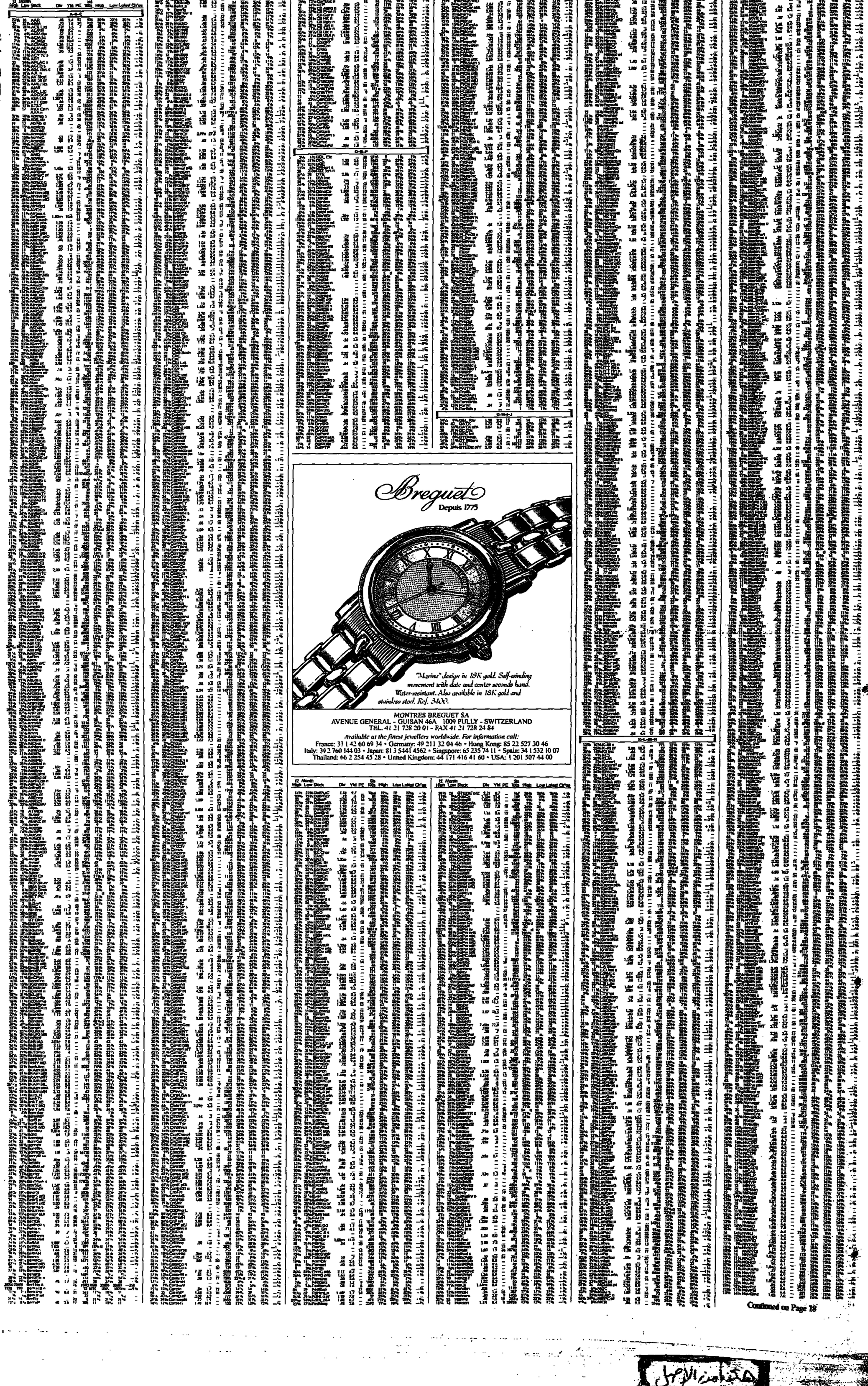
Zurich — SPI Index: 2385.59, Previous: 2386.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	324	308	321	308
Alusuisse R	1029	1018	1029	1026
Ares-Serono B	1015	1010	1015	1050
Baloise Hdg R	2720	2700	2720	2715
ABB B	1559	1550	1551	1554
Bk Vision	1470	1455	1459	1478
Bobst B	1800	1800	1800	1800
Ciba Geigy R	1538	1517	1519	1540
CS Holdings R	116.25	114.75	116.25	115
Elektrowatt B	460	455	459	457
Fischer B	1440	1425	1430	1420
Hilti PC	950	945	950	945
Holderbank B	970	956	970	964
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1365	1330	1365	1340
Merkur Hdg R	270	268	269	273
Nestle R	1420	1404	1420	1411
Oerlikon R	134	132.75	132.75	134
Pargesa Hld B	1460	1460	1460	1460
PharmVisn B	5770	5690	5700	5780
Pirelli B	165	163	163	166
Roche Hdg PC	9420	9360	9400	9425
Sandoz R	1443	1426	1429	1446
SBC R	247.75	244.50	247.75	244.75
Schindler B	1340	1305	1340	1320
SGS B	3000	2910	2995	2930
SMH B	892	883	883	889
Sulzer R	808	802	808	810
Swiss Reins R	1262	1228	1258	1227
Swissair R	1200	1192	1192	1205
UBS B	1202	1192	1197	1204
Winterthur B	753	748	750	770
Zurich Assur R	341	337	339	340

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.



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Continued on Page 18

ASIA/PACIFIC

Boeing Will Seek New Partner After Setback in China

Reuters

BEIJING — Boeing Co. said Tuesday it was looking for a new partner after apparently failing to win a contract to help China build a 100-seat airliner, but the U.S. aviation giant said it still saw huge potential in the Chinese market.

Phil Condit, Boeing's chief executive officer, said, "We were, of course, disappointed not to be selected for the 100-seater." He added that Boeing was continuing to look at its options and was having discussions with a number of people.

Executives of Aviation Industries of China and the European consortium Aerospatiale signed a declaration of intent in April to carry on discussions.

China said Boeing remained a contender as a partner to help it to develop small commercial jets, although the European consortium still stood a good chance of winning the contract.

In Paris, a spokeswoman for Aerospatiale said China had made no decision yet on a partner and talks were continuing.

The goal of the proposed venture is to produce as many as 1,000 100-seat planes, mainly for Asian regional carriers.

China rubbed salt into Boeing's wounds when it signed deals in Paris in April to buy 30 Airbus passenger jets valued at $1.5 billion in a contract that Boeing had also pursued.

Mr. Condit said the purchase of Airbus planes was in part a political decision prompted by the troubled state of U.S.-Chinese relations.

He said relations had improved, however, and Frank Shrontz, Boeing's chairman, in a meeting Monday with Prime Minister Li Peng, said Boeing favored giving China permanent most-favored-nation status as a U.S. trading partner. Currently, that status is subject to renewal by Washington every year.

Boeing jets are still the mainstay of China's air travel and cargo system. China has agreed to receive 241 Boeing airliners worth $9 billion.

Last week, South Korea added a twist to the 100-seater saga when it announced that its talks with China on jointly building the passenger jets had collapsed over the matter of where to base final production.

Although Boeing seems out of the running for the 100-seater, it said it still saw huge potential in the China market. It projected the total market for its commercial jet sales in China, including Hong Kong, at $140 billion through 2015.

That level of sales would make China the world's third-largest aviation market, after the United States and Japan.

China's civil aviation sector has expanded rapidly since the late 1970s and is expected to grow an average of 13 percent to 15 percent annually over the next five years and by about 10 percent a year in the early 21st century, according to Chinese aviation officials.

China invested about 100 billion yuan ($11.99 billion) in buying or leasing 283 aircraft from 1990 to 1995, they said.

■ Garuda Orders 23 Boeings

The flag carrier Garuda Indonesia has ordered 23 Boeing aircraft valued at $1.6 billion, a Garuda official said Tuesday, according to an Agence France-Presse report from Jakarta.

The order includes six long-range Boeing 777-200s and 17 regional and domestic 737-300s and 737-500s, Arif Hartanto, Garuda's public-affairs manager, said.

Delivery of the 737s would begin in 1997 and be completed by 1999, while the 777s would be delivered between 2000 and 2002, according to a Boeing spokesman.

Australia's Growing Village

Movie-Theater Chain Expands Into Europe

Bloomberg Business News

MELBOURNE — The theater chain Village Roadshow Ltd. already has a 40 percent market share in Australia. Now it wants to take on Europe.

The company announced Tuesday its first foray into Britain and Germany in a joint venture with the U.S. movie studio Warner Bros. Inc. Village will buy a 50 percent interest in Warner's chain of 15 theaters in Britain and two in Germany — a total of 152 screens. Terms were not disclosed.

Village says it expects to own 2,400 screens worldwide by 2000, compared with from 600 now.

Analysts say the company can probably do it.

Few Australian companies "have got that sort of potential for growth," said Ken Lambden, senior investment manager with ANZ Funds Management. "The only question is, are you paying for that and more?"

Village Roadshow shares are expensive, analysts say. The stock is trading at a premium of about 140 percent to the stock market's index of industrial companies.

But it keeps rising. On Tuesday, Village shares closed at 5.95 Australian dollars ($4.70), a gain of 20 cents. Five years ago, the stock traded at 59 cents.

Even at that price, analysts say it is worth it.

"Absolutely, there's no doubt about it," said Craig Connelly, an analyst with Australia's largest independent stockbroker, J.B. Were & Son. "We would have it as a core holding for a long-term investor."

Village has spent more than 400 million dollars on its expansion over the past five years. Apart from building theaters, the company has bought 53 percent of the Australian radio network Austereo as well as a tropical island resort. It is also building three theme parks with Warner Bros.

Through a joint venture with Hong Kong's Golden Harvest Entertainment Ltd., the company has stakes in theaters in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

In Europe it is building theaters in Greece, Hungary and Italy and is planning to build in the Czech Republic. It also has a stake in a venture in Argentina.

Village wants to be the biggest operator in each of its markets, said Phil Leggo, Village's secretary. "We'll go wherever the performance criteria or the opportunities present themselves — and we certainly are looking," he said.

Village's theaters in Asia and its emerging presence in Eastern Europe put it in areas where disposable incomes are beginning to grow dramatically.

But as these places become more affluent, Village will have to contend with a trend that has already hit the more developed countries: People staying at home as their houses and apartments fill up with televisions, computer games and compact-disk players.

Getting them out of the house and away from this competition will be crucial.

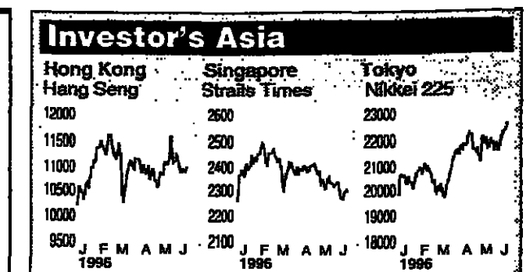
Village will also have to spend a lot more than it has already spent to keep growing.

Its spending has risen from 26 million dollars in 1991 to 150 million dollars this year and is headed higher, said Sophie Mitchell, an analyst with Morgan Stockbroking. Just last month, Village raised 216 million dollars by selling preferred shares. Some of that will be invested in the British and German venture with Warner Bros.

Village's earnings growth is "fantastic" relative to the rest of the market, Mr. Connelly of J.B. Were & Son said. He predicted earnings would jump 40 percent in the year ending Sunday, to 47.5 million dollars.

"But that's not sustainable," he said. "Going forward, we see 15 percent-plus growth for the foreseeable future."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,982.80	10,959.79	+0.21
Singapore	Straits Times	2,299.06	2,307.23	-0.35
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,254.30	2,258.70	-0.19
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	22,597.17	22,603.20	-0.03
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,146.88	1,151.00	-0.36
Bangkok	SET	1,225.57	1,223.40	+0.18
Seoul	Composite Index	836.94	842.48	-0.66
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,384.07	6,431.25	-0.73
Manila	PSE	3,216.57	3,227.16	-0.33
Jakarta	Composite Index	584.21	578.77	+0.94
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,098.26	2,099.47	-0.06
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,855.06	3,921.63	-1.70

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **China's** state sector reported a net loss of 3 billion yuan ($361 million) in the first quarter, its first deficit since Deng Xiaoping launched his market-oriented reform effort 17 years ago, the Economic Daily reported.

• **Fuji Bank Ltd.** plans to start a wholly owned trust-banking subsidiary Friday.

• **Mitsubishi Electric Corp.** and **Lucent Technologies Inc.** agreed to develop a series of semiconductor chips that together will perform all functions needed for next-generation high-definition television sets for the U.S. market.

• **Mickey Kantor**, the U.S. commerce secretary, pressed **South Korea** during his visit to Seoul to open its automotive, construction and telecommunications markets more widely to U.S. companies.

• **Hyundai Heavy Industries Co.** won a $100 million order from **China National Offshore Oil Corp.** to build an offshore oil and gas production platform.

• **Johnson Electric Holdings Ltd.** of Hong Kong is expected to post an 11 percent decline in profit for the year ended March 31. The micromotor maker's results are to be announced Friday.

• **Singapore's** manufacturing output grew an annual 13.1 percent in April, but economists said the pace was likely to be less robust in the near term because of expected weak demand abroad for electronic goods. *AP, Reuters, Bloomberg*

Softbank and News Corp. Look to Satellite

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Softbank Corp. and News Corp. said at a joint news conference Tuesday that the focus of the joint venture they announced last week would be digital satellite broadcasting in Japan.

Masayoshi Son, Softbank's president, said the venture would become synonymous with Japan Sky Broadcast, the 100-channel digital satellite project recently announced by Rupert Murdoch, the chairman and chief executive officer of Sydney-based News Corp.

Mr. Son, accompanied at the news conference by News Corp.'s Japan representative, John McBride, said the terms of the joint venture, including capital and personnel issues, would be clarified in meetings with Mr. Murdoch next month.

The two companies plan to launch the venture within two years and will face competition from two other digital satellite services aimed at the Japanese market — PerfecTV and DirecTV Japan.

Softbank and News Corp. last week announced a joint venture to purchase a 20 percent stake in Japan's TV Asahi broadcasting network for 41.75 billion yen ($387 million).

Deutsche Telekom Plans Stake In Malaysian Phone Company

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Deutsche Telekom AG confirmed Tuesday that it would acquire a 20 percent stake in Technology Resources Industries Bhd. of Malaysia.

The cellular-phone company plans to issue 68.1 million new shares — about 10 percent of its paid-up capital — to the state-run German telecommunications company. The shares are to be priced at 9.50 ringgit ($3.80) each. Deutsche Telekom plans to buy at an additional 10 percent stake on the open market.

The German company has been expanding its presence in Southeast Asia. Last year, it bought a 25 percent stake in Indonesia's second international phone company, PT Satelindo.

Deutsche Telekom, which plans an initial public offering in November, also said it wanted its stock to be traded in Asia, but it said it had not decided on which exchanges it would seek listings.

Ron Sommer, chief executive of Deutsche Telekom, has said that Deutsche Telecom is interested in listing in Tokyo. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

North Korean Economy Nears the Point of No Return

Reuters

SEOUL — North Korea's devastated economy will not be able to recover by itself and needs foreign capital to avoid collapse, economists and analysts say.

"If I could use an analogy from a human body, it urgently needs a blood transfusion," said Chun Hongtack, an economist at the Korea Development Institute, a South Korean government research organization.

Mr. Chun said the North Korean economy had shrunk drastically after the collapse of the Soviet Union ended the practice of "friendly prices" on trade and business deals.

"The lack of energy strangles the economy, and a food shortage adds woes to the impoverished economy," he said, adding that only about one-third of North Korea's factories were operating.

North Korea does not produce oil. The country imported 1.1 million metric tons of oil last year, up from 910,000 tons in 1994 but less than half of its imports in 1988, according to South Korean figures.

The United States, Japan and South Korea have agreed to donate a total of $15.2 million in response to an appeal by the United Nations for $43.6 million in emergency food supplies.

Kim Woon Keun, research director of the Korea Rural Economic Institute in Seoul, said the UN fund could stave off famine in North Korea but would not end its chronic food shortages. "Last year's floods damaged an estimated 1.5 million tons of crops, but apart from that, North Korea had been suffering from annual shortages of about 2 million tons of grain in the past three years," he said.

Mr. Kim said antiquated farming equipment, a lack of fertilizer and collective farming methods that gave no incentives to farmers to increase productivity all had contributed to food shortages.

"Shortages of food, energy and foreign currency form a vicious circle in North Korea," a specialist at Seoul's Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency said. "In order to sever this vicious circle, Pyongyang has no choice but to induce foreign funds, as it is no longer capable of accumulating capital internally." South Korea's central bank has estimated that North Korea's gross national product fell 5 percent last year after contractions of 1.7 percent in 1994, 4.3 percent in 1993, 7.6 percent in 1992, 5.2 percent in 1991 and 3.7 percent in 1991.

Park Young Ho, a fellow at the Research Institute for National Unification, said such an economic decline would be a catastrophe in any capitalist economy. "But it is different in regimented North Korea," he said, "where tight political control remains intact."

"Unless it carries out major reforms to open up, the North Korean economy would continue to decline. But it is not likely to collapse immediately. It probably would melt down slowly."

RADIO: *All-News Radio Stations Hold Attention of U.S. Listeners*

Continued from Page 13

vigorously for decades. "Having two all-news stations in a market enables listeners to make choices," said Dan Mason, president of the CBS radio division, "and that's the hallmark of local radio. We provide two types of services, similar to CNN and Headline News, if you will, and our audiences tell us there's room for and interest in both." Headline News reports the top news every 30 minutes; CNN adds in-depth coverage, features and commentary.

The CBS deal also left Westinghouse with the two major all-news stations in Los Angeles, KNX-AM and KFWB-AM. Roger Nadel, vice president and general manager of KFWB, remembers the days when the station fought it out with CBS's KNX, which he ran from 1976 to 1989.

"With the change in ownership, I don't feel like that's who we're competing with anymore," he said. "My mission is to create new listeners, not compete for the same news listeners we've always had.

"If a million people are listening to KFWB and a million to KNX, that means 9 million people aren't. My mission is to get those other 9 million who aren't using news on the radio to understand the benefits of it."

In the New York metropolitan area, WINS is stronger than WCBS-AM in the five boroughs of New York City, nearby parts of New Jersey, and Nassau County in Long Island, where its signal is clearest, said the general manager, Scott Herman; WCBS-AM does better in the rest of the area.

A third news station was established in New York three years ago, when Bloomberg LP, which compiles business data and offers various news services, bought an AM station, renaming it WBBR.

The station has never done well in the ratings, and it recently began cutting back on its stock-market reports, increasing traffic and weather coverage. In the most recent Arbitron report, WBBR ranked 35th, with 342,000 listeners a week, compared with 2.4 million at WINS and 2 million at WCBS-AM.

Mr. Herman said he was not worried about Bloomberg as a competitor and had no plans to change a formula that had served well against WCBS for decades.

■ Interpublic Expands

Interpublic Group of Cos. has agreed to expand further into media services by buying Media Inc., an independent force in that field, The New York Times reported. The accord, announced Monday, is indicative of the selling spree that is remaking the U.S. advertising industry and the interest that giant agencies are showing in specialty shops.

Media Inc., which like Interpublic is based in New York, handles media planning and buying assignments for accounts with billings that the companies estimate at $175 million. Among its clients are Chock Full o' Nuts Corp., Club Med Inc. and Meineke Discount Muffler Shops, which is owned by GKN North America Inc.

Media Inc. will report to an Interpublic subsidiary, Western International Media, the largest U.S. media-services agency. Western, which handles media planning and buying assignments with billings of more than $2 billion, was also independent until being bought by Interpublic in October 1994.

Six weeks ago, Omnicom agreed to buy Creative Media Inc. in New York and San Francisco. A week later, Interpublic agreed to buy Draft Direct Worldwide in Chicago, then the largest independent direct-marketing agency, with billings of $655 million.

TRADE: *U.S. Companies Work to Protect Their Stakes in China*

Continued from Page 13

China is the world's largest and fastest-growing aviation market. From 1992 to 1994, Boeing made $5.3 billion of sales to China, and the company estimates that over the next 20 years, China will need about $101 billion of jetliners. Boeing currently has 70 percent of the Chinese market for Western-made planes and does not want to see political tensions rob it of that business.

In fact, Boeing has already fallen victim to tensions between China and the United States. In April, Prime Minister Li Peng gave an order for 13 jets to Europe's Airbus Industrie instead of Boeing. Boeing officials said they believed politics had contributed to the decision.

"I don't think you can ever separate politics from business," Mr. Condit said. "Those factors were part of the decision. I don't believe it was the only reason."

A disruption of trade could be costly for Boeing in other ways. It has already spent more than $100 million training Chinese pilots and maintenance personnel and building a major spare-parts center in Beijing. Mr. Condit also said Boeing had transferred significant amounts of technology to China to help support its aviation efforts.

Opponents of favored trading status for China accuse companies such as Boeing of putting profits ahead of human rights and security issues. Supporters argue that change in China will come more quickly if China is engaged in the world economic community and becomes more prosperous. Some labor groups also oppose the favored trade status, arguing that it has resulted in a transfer of jobs from the United States to China. In the past five years, the number of Boeing employees in the United States has dropped to about 105,000 from 155,000.

But Boeing executives contend that, even though some work has been transferred to China, its sales to China have supported about 48,500 jobs. Critics also have attacked multinational corporations for giving away too much technology in their race to gain entry to the Chinese marketplace and thereby creating their own future competitors.

But Mr. Condit responded: "You win in a competitive environment by moving ahead. Technology transfers pretty easily. If China doesn't get it from Boeing, it can get it from somewhere else."

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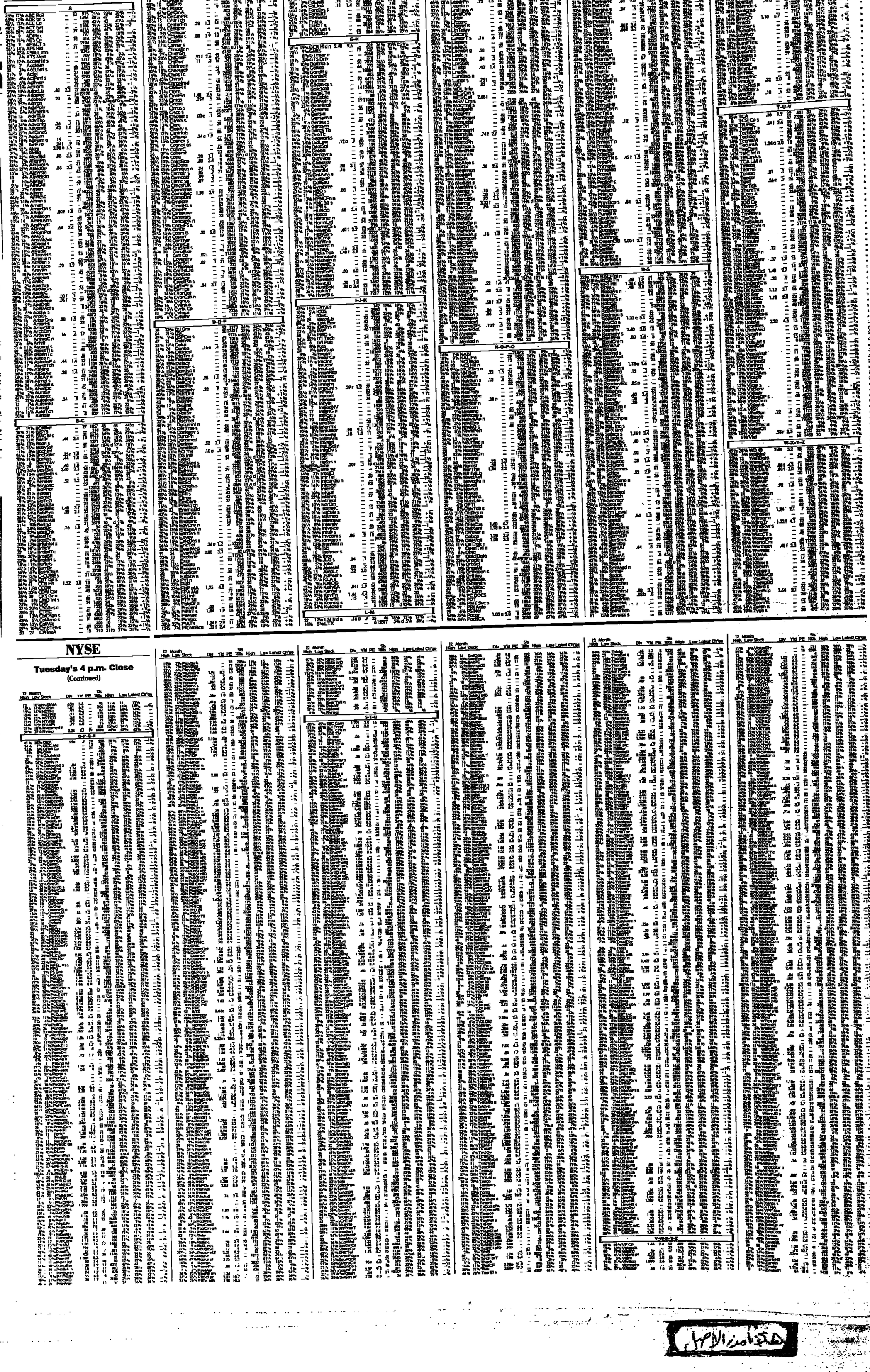

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Elf Quits Formula 1

MOTOR RACING Elf Aquitaine, France's biggest oil company, said it will quit Formula One at the end of this season after 29 years in motor racing.

The decision follows Renault's announcement earlier this week to quit the circuit at the end of next season, when its contracts with Benetton and Williams expire. *(Bloombergs)*

Coach Told to Stay

SOCCER Croatia's soccer federation rejected coach Miroslav Blazevic's resignation, saying he must honor a legal contract. Croatia was knocked out of Euro 96 by Germany 2-1 on Sunday.

"Resignation is out of question. Blazevic has signed a contract with the Croatian football federation. That contract is a law that must be respected," Vlatko Markovic, federation deputy director, told the daily Novi List on Tuesday.

But another newspaper, Vecernji List, quoted Blazevic as saying Tuesday: "No, I will not withdraw. Now you'll have a new coach to criticize." *(Reuters)*

Sacchi Under Pressure

SOCCER Italy's league soccer chiefs have asked federation head Antonio Matarrese to remove Arrigo Sacchi, the national team coach, newspapers reported Tuesday.

Luciano Nizzola, the president of the top two Italian divisions Serie A and B, Giancarlo Abete, head of Serie C and Elio Giulivi, head of the amateur league chief Elio Giulivi met Matarrese at Giulivi's villa Monday to discuss Italy's poor performance in Euro '96.

The trio said they would back Nizzola for Matarrese's job when he comes up for re-election in August. *(Reuters)*

Settles Stays Put

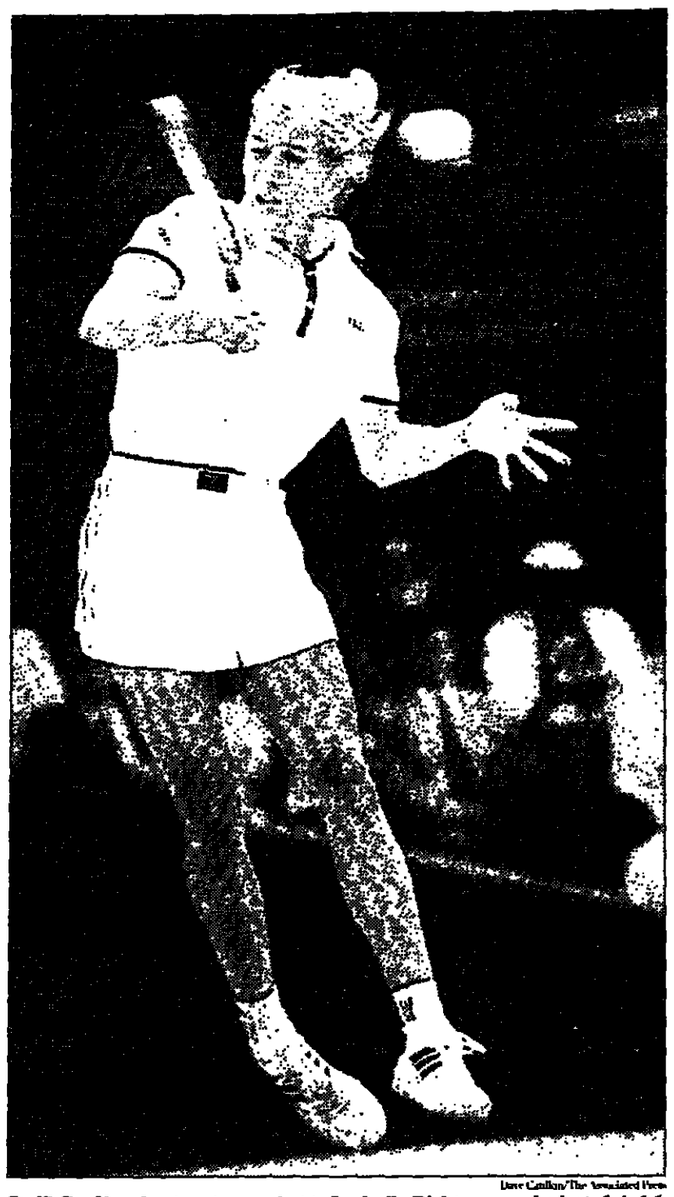
BASKETBALL Jess Settles, a first-team All-Big Ten selection last season, said he will withdraw his name from Wednesday's NBA draft and return to the University of Iowa for his senior season. *(AP)*

Irvin Trial Goes Ahead

FOOTBALL Dallas Cowboys star receiver Michael Irvin must stand trial on drug charges, a judge ruled in rejecting several motions to have evidence suppressed and the indictment thrown out. *(AP)*

Driver Suspect in Murder

A chatty towtruck driver who offered help to police investigating the beating death of an All-American lacrosse player may have been the woman's murderer, an investigator said. Police hunting the killer of 22-year-old Aimee Willard were focusing on the trucker, who showed up at the crime scene in North Philadelphia and told officers he might have information. Willard was an all-American at George Mason University. *(AP)*



Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press

Steffi Graf leaping to return a shot to Ludmila Richterova, who lost, 6-4, 6-1.

Kafelnikov Falls in First Round

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WIMBLEDON — Yevgeni Kafelnikov, the French Open champion, became the latest upset victim at Wimbledon, losing in five sets Tuesday to Tim Henman of Britain in the first round.

Henman saved two match points with aces at 5-3 in the fifth set and beat the fifth-seeded Russian, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-7 (7-2), 4-6, 7-5, in 3 hours, 36 minutes on Center Court.

No. 3 Andre Agassi, No. 6 Michael Chang, No. 8 Jim Courier and No. 15 Arnaud Boetsch were eliminated in the first round Monday.

It was the first time in the Open era that five of the top eight seeds failed to reach the second round at Wimbledon. Thomas Muster, the seventh seed, withdrew before the tournament with a thigh injury.

Henman became the seventh British man to reach the second round, matching Britain's previous Open era record, set in 1976.

Steffi Graf, showing no signs of the knee injury that has troubled her, opened her bid for a seventh Wimbledon title with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Ludmila Richterova.

The top-seeded defending champion started slowly on Center Court, but lifted her game toward the end of the first set and cruised to victory in 53 minutes.

Graf said she was not bothered by the swollen tendon in her left knee, an injury that forced her to pull out of the Wimbledon warm-up tournament in Eastbourne.

She had asked for her opening Wimbledon match to be postponed until Wednesday but was turned down.

"I practiced for two hours yesterday morning and it was gone," Graf said.

No.4 Arantxa Sánchez Vicario also advanced. She beat Adriana Serra-Zanetti of Italy, 6-3, 6-4. Anke Huber, the fifth seed, made short work of Gala Leon Garcia of Spain, 6-1, 6-1, in 46 minutes. *(Reuters, AP)*

Coaches Play a Game of Bluff

Semifinal Lineups and Strategies Remain Secret

By Peter Berlin
International Herald Tribune

The four coaches still working at the European Championships played a little bluff Tuesday as they prepared for Wednesday's semifinals.

Terry Venables, England's coach, suggested that Paul Gascoigne, his star midfield player, might not be fit for the game against Germany at Wembley. Berti Vogts, the German coach, said that Jürgen Klinsmann, his star striker, might, contrary to expectations, be fit.

Aimé Jacquet, the French coach, would not reveal who would replace Christian Karembeu, the powerful midfield player who is suspended. And Dusan Uhrin, coach of the underdog Czechs, gave few hints as to which of his 13 remaining outfield players he would pick: four of his players are suspended and two more, apparently, are injured.

In its four games England has only once deviated from the 11 players who started the first game of the tournament. That change — David Platt coming into the midfield against Spain — was forced because Paul Ince was suspended after receiving two yellow cards.

For Wednesday's game, England will be without Gary Neville. The right back picked up his second yellow card of the tournament against Spain. Venables said Tuesday that he will recall Ince and alter his formation, playing only three defenders. This would make sense if Klinsmann, who says he will not play, is absent and Germany plays one striker.

Without Klinsmann and Fredi Bobic, who is also hurt, the Germans would depend on Stefan Kuntz, a player exiled to the Turkish league, to score goals.

Vogts has suggested that he may push Matthias Sammer, Germany's second highest scorer behind Klinsmann, forward from sweeper into midfield. Venables responded by hinting he could move Gareth Southgate, who tries to play a similar role for England, forward to mark Sammer.

The Germans hold a psychological edge, as they do with every soccer-playing nation in Europe. England's last significant victory over Germany was in 1966, 4-2, at Wembley in the World Cup final. England lost to Germany, then West Germany, 3-2, in extra time in the quarterfinals of the 1970 World Cup in Mexico, after leading 2-0. It lost on penalties after a 1-1 overtime tie in the semifinals in Italy. Germany knocked England out of the European Championship at the qualifying stages in 1972.

Vogts was undeterred by historical precedent. The English are "the clear favorites," he said Tuesday.

The other semifinal, at Old Trafford in Manchester, pits France — now the bookmakers' favorites — against the Czech Republic, the surprise team.

The Czechs' 1-0 victory over Portugal was the most clear-cut of the quarterfinals. They gave up fewer scoring chances, even when reduced to 10 men, than any of the other winners. They did not benefit from any doubtful refereeing decisions as France and England did.

"This match is a trap," said Jacquet. "Starters or substitutes, this is a dangerous team. They accept domination but they are quick on the break."

Politics and Sports Shouldn't Mix

By Rob Hughes
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — More than a million people have passed through the stadiums of Euro 96, leaving, so far, a trail of harmony and a tribute to mankind's ability to share sport without rancor and division.

This is as pleasing to observe as the irresponsibility of two outsiders is repulsive. In England, an editor of a tabloid newspaper uses soccer to insult Germans in an infantile way. In France, a racist politician spouts xenophobia about players who just might bring sporting glory to his country.

I would hope never to see the editor or the politician anywhere near a soccer game. Monsieur Le Pen claims his comments in Nîmes were taken out of context. I read them and reread them. Le Pen's sneer that the French national soccer establishment has picked "foreign" players has a basis in truth.

Some were not born in France. Just as in almost every other team at the championships, there are "foreigners" who are permitted to play for national teams by adoption, absorption or citizenship.

But Le Pen doesn't stop there. It is, he said, "artificial to bring in players from abroad and then baptize them in the French team. The majority do not sing the Marseillaise or appear not to know it."

Let us not beat about the bush. The racist is talking about *black* French players. Bernard Lama, the goalkeeper, comes from French Guyana; Marcel Desailly, the center back, is of Ghanaian descent; Christian Karembeu is from New Caledonia; Lilian Thuram was born in Guadeloupe.

Youri Djorkaeff is pretty French. He was born in Lyon, his father, Jean, played left back for France in the 1966 World Cup.

But when Djorkaeff was asked to nominate a charity for $1,000 as his prize for being man of the match against Romania, he asked the donor to dispatch it to Aznavour Pour Armenia.

As a player of the game that knows no boundaries and no prejudices, Djorkaeff was remembering his roots. His parents are of Armenian and Polish stock.

The poor in Armenia are as good a cause as any of the varied charities chosen by players in the 31 Euro matches. Their goodwill is a message to Le Pen. It is that we all have two arms, two legs, one brain and that people, whatever their origin, enjoy a daft game chasing a round ball.

Whatever its ills and its vulnerability to corruption, soccer is a global passion.

Where would France be today without the ball-winning power, the combative instincts of Karembeu and Desailly? Where would it find a more athletic cat than Lama, the goalie?

Who knows a right back who attacks with more appealing style than the new, and black, Thuram? Where would xenophobes presume Jocelyn Angloma, Bixente Lizarazu, Sabri Lamouchi, Zinedine Zidane and Mickael Madar get their names from?

Jacques Demarthon/AFP

France's goalkeeper, Bernard Lama.

They may not all be "pure" French, but they blend into a very fine team. Aimé Jacquet, the coach, is preparing a cosmopolitan squad not only for Euro 96 but toward the World Cup in his homeland in 1998.

There will be a lot of foreigners around at that festival — who knows, maybe even one as black and as proud and as worthy of universal acclaim as Edson Arantes de Nasciamento: Pele.

As long as sport is color-blind and sees only the availability and the adaptability of *players*, we shall beat the abhorrent voices of Le Pen and his ilk.

"His outburst disappointed me," said Didier Deschamps, the French captain. "I'm right behind those players targeted. But I will stop there because otherwise it will give the man more importance than he merits."

IT IS fallacy to presume that by ignoring a loudmouth, his message is starved of oxygen. During this tournament, Hristo Stoichkov, the Bulgarian, clashed with Desailly in a game witnessed by 400 million television viewers.

Stoichkov is a gifted man. He also is a menace and, like Le Pen, a racist who believes no law needs to be obeyed.

He admitted his verbal abuse of Desailly. He shrugged and said it is normal, "everyone" does it.

Wrong. It harms international sport, it affronts the decency of man.

In a year when Stoichkov was a runner-up to George Weah of Liberia as *Europe's* footballer of the year, it is crass jealousy.

The European soccer authority, UEFA, has not dealt with Stoichkov. It should.

Fine him, demand public redress, show that if the sport has no jurisdiction over the racist meddling of politicians, it can at least put its own house in order.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Times of London.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	43	29	.597	—
Baltimore	40	32	.556	3
Toronto	33	41	.446	11
Boston	30	43	.411	13½
Detroit	27	45	.375	16
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	46	28	.622	—
Chicago	43	32	.573	3½
Milwaukee	36	37	.493	9½
Minnesota	35	38	.479	10½
Kansas City	32	43	.427	14½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	45	30	.600	—
Seattle	39	33	.542	4½
California	40	36	.526	5½
Oakland	35	41	.461	10½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	47	27	.635	—
Montreal	44	31	.587	3½
Florida	35	40	.467	12½
New York	34	41	.453	13½
Philadelphia	31	42	.425	15½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	37	37	.500	—
Houston	38	39	.494	½
Chicago	35	40	.467	2½
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467	2½
Cincinnati	31	38	.449	3½
WEST DIVISION				
Los Angeles	41	28	.539	—
San Diego	39	37	.513	2
Colorado	37	36	.507	2½
San Francisco	36	37	.473	3½

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	000	020	000	2	10 1
Chicago	000	000	04x	4	6 1

(First Game)

Grimsley, McElroy (8), James (8), Pennington (8) and Borders; Alvarez, R. Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W—Alvarez, 9-4. L—James, 4-2. Sv—R. Hernandez (21).

California	000	023	000	5	9 0
Chicago	110	002	00x	4	8 1

Hancock, Monteleone (6), McElroy (6), Percival (8) and Slaught; Sirotka, Keyser (6), Levine (7), L. Thomas (8) and Kreuter. W—Hancock, 3-0. L—Sirotka, 0-1. Sv—Percival (21). HRs—Calif., Salmon (18), Snow (9).

New York	000	000	000	0	5 1
Minnesota	001	011	00x	3	6 0

Pettitte, Wickman (6), Brewer (7) and Leyritz; Robertson and Welbeck. W—Robertson, 3-8. L—Pettitte, 11-4.

Baltimore	010	105	001	8	13 0
Texas	000	001	200	3	8 0

Mussina, R. McDowell (7), R. Myers (9) and Hoiles; B.Witt, Heredia (6), Vosberg (6), Brandenburg (8) and Valle, I. Rodriguez (9). W—Mussina, 10-4. L—B. Witt, 7-6. HR—Baltimore, C. Ripken (15).

Detroit	100	100	000	2	4 0
Oakland	400	000	00x	4	8 0

Sadowsky, Keagle (1) and Asmus; Peters (8), Wasdin, Mohler (8), Taylor (8) and Steinbach. W—Wasdin, 5-1. L—Sadowsky, 1-2. Sv—Taylor (6). HRs—Detroit, Higginson (10), Oakland, McGwire (22).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	030	000	000	3	8 0
Montreal	100	001	00x	11	14 0

Dessens, Cooke (2), Christiansen (7), Kendall, Wehner (7); P.J. Martinez, Dyer (3), D. Fletcher. W— P. J.Martinez, 7-3. L— Dessens, 0-1. HR—Montreal, H. Rodriguez 2 (25).

San Francisco	010	000	000	1	4 0
Florida	000	002	00x	2	5 0

M.Leiter, Juden (7), DeLucas (7) and Manwaring; Burkett, Y. Perez (8), Powell (8), Nen (9) and C. Johnson. W—Burkett, 5-7. L—M. Leiter, 4-6. Sv—Nen (15). HRs—San Francisco, Aurilia (3), Florida, Centre (12).

Colorado	000	000	100	1	9 1
New York	100	000	01x	2	8 1

Reker, Holmes (7) and Reed, Owens (7); Isringhausen, Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Isringhausen, 4-9. L—Holmes, 2-3. Sv—Franco (17). HR—New York, Kent (9).

St. Louis	301	000	401	9	12 1
Atlanta	100	001	000	2	9 0

An.Benes, Honeycutt (8), Parrett (9) and Pagnozzi; Smoltz, Clontz (7), Wade (8), Bielecki (9) and J. Lopez. W—An.Benes, 5-8. L—Smoltz, 14-2. HRs—St.Louis, B. Jordan (6), Grant (8). Atlanta, J.Lopez (11).

Philadelphia	000	000	000	0	4 1
Cincinnati	021	301	00x	7	12 0

Schilling, R. Jordan (4), Frey (7) and Servais; Portugal and J.Oliver. W—Portugal, 3-5. L— Schilling, 2-2. HRs—Cincinnati, W.Greene (7), Boone (6).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Hiroshima	37	24	0	.607	—
Chunichi	32	26	0	.552	3½
Yakult	31	30	0	.508	6
Yokohama	30	32	0	.484	7½
Yomiuri	30	32	0	.484	7½
Hanshin	23	39	0	.371	14

TUESDAY'S RESULT

Yomiuri 10, Yakult 9

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	38	27	2	.582	—
Orix	35	27	1	.563	1½
Kintetsu	32	30	0	.516	4½
Lotte	30	33	2	.477	7
Seibu	29	34	2	.462	8
Daiei	25	38	1	.398	12

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 3, Nippon Ham 1
Seibu 6, Kintetsu 1
Lotte 3, Daiei 2, 12 innings

TENNIS

WIMBLEDON RESULTS

FIRST ROUND

MEN'S SINGLES

MONDAY'S LATE RESULTS

Todd Martin (13), U.S., def. Marcos Ondruska, South Africa, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; Martin Damm, Czech Republic, def. Oleg Ogorodov, Uzbekistan, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; Alexander Volkov, Russia, def. Lorenzo Manta, Switzerland, 6-4, 7-6 (7-2), 1-6, 6-1; Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, def. Adrian Voinea, Romania, 4-6, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0.

Mark Philippoussis, Australia, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Pierre Bouteyre, France, def. Carlos Moya, Spain, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-5), 2-6, 6-4, 10-8; Jan Kroslak, Slovakia, def. Andrew Foster, Britain, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 7-5; Nicolas Lapentti, Ecuador, def. Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, 7-6 (7-3), 3-6, 6-7 (6-8), 6-4, 6-4; Stefan Edberg (12), Sweden, def. Guy Forget, France, 7-6(7-5), 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Jim Grabb, U.S., def. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3; Thomas Enqvist (9), Sweden, def. Albert Chang, Canada, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Sandon Stolle, Australia, def. Diego Nargiso, Italy, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1; Bohdan Ulihrach, Czech Republic, def. Carlos Costa, Spain, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3; Andrei Olhovskiy, Russia, def. Hendrik Dreekmann, Germany, 6-7 (4-7), 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Danny Sapsford, Britain, def. Peter Tramacchi, Australia, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3; Jakob Hlasek, Switzerland, def. Andrei Chesnokov, Russia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Richard Krajicek, Netherlands, def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, def. Christian Ruud, Norway, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2; Marc Rosset (14), Switzerland, def. Scott Draper, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; Tommy Carbonell, Spain, def. Francisco Clavet, Spain, 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2; Mark Petchey, Britain, def. Lleander Paes, India, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (13-11); Gianluca Pozzi, Italy, def. Joao Cunha-Silva, Portugal, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Brett Steven, New Zealand, def. Tom Kempers, Netherlands, 7-5, 7-6 (9-7), 6-3.

Luke Milligan, Britain, def. Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, 7-5, 6-4; Magnus Larsson, Sweden, def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5; Derrick Rostagno, U.S., def. Johan Van Herck, Belgium, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4); Hicham Arazi, Morocco, def. Nicklas Kulti, Sweden, 4-6, 6-7 (4-7), 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Greg Rusedski, Britain, def. Daniel Nestor, Canada, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5), 6-2; Karol Kucera, Slovakia, def. Karim Alami, Morocco, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Alex Corretja, Spain, def. Michael Tebbutt, Australia, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 6-4; Byron Black, Zimbabwe, def. Kris Goossens, Belgium, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Tim Henman, Britain, def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (5), Russia, 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-7 (2-7), 4-6, 7-5; Cedric Pioline (16), France, def. Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4; Patrick Rafter, Australia, def. Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic, 6-2, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3).

WOMEN'S SINGLES

MONDAY'S LATE RESULTS

Ines Gorrochategui, Argentina, def. Anna Smashnova, Israel, 6-4, 7-6 (7-5); Sung-hee Park, South Korea, def. Radka Zrubakova, Slovakia, 6-2, 6-2; Barbara Schett, Austria, def. Petra Begerow, Germany, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Tarat Whitlinger-Jones, U.S., 6-1, 2-6, 7-5; Monica Seles (2), U.S., def. Ann Grossman, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Gala Fitzchinski, Italy, def. Katarzyna Nowak, Poland, 6-3, 6-2; Rika Hiraki, Japan, def. Christina Singer, Germany, 7-5, 6-4.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Anke Huber (5), Germany, def. Gala Leon Garcia, Spain, 6-1, 6-1; Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (11), Netherlands, def. Joanetta Kruger, South Africa, 6-0, 6-3; Judith Wiesner, Austria, def. Karina Habsudova, Slovakia, 6-0, 7-5; Sandrine Testud, France, def. Sandra Cacic, U.S., 6-1, 6-3; Ai Sugiyama, Japan, def. Anne Kremer, Luxembourg, 7-5, 6-4; Jolene Watanabe, U.S., def. Radka Bobkova, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-3.

Miriam Oremans, Netherlands, def. Rita Grande, Italy, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3; Linda Wild, U.S., def. Rennae Stubbs, Australia, 6-1, 6-4; Steffi Graf (1), Germany, def. Ludmila Richterova, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-1; Helena Sukova, Czech Republic, def. Kristin Godridge, Australia, 6-3, 6-3; Pam Shriver, U.S., def. Annabel Ellwood, Australia, 6-4, 6-4; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (4), Spain, def. Adriana Serra-Zanetti, Italy, 6-3, 6-4.

Natasha Zvereva, Belarus, def. Francesca Lubiani, Italy, 6-3, 6-1; Nathalie Baudone, Italy, def. Janette Husarova, Slovakia, 0-6, 6-1, 6-1; Alexandra Fusai, France, def. Sandra Dopfer, Austria, 7-5, 7-6 (7-1); Lindsay Davenport (8), U.S., def. Melanie Schnell, Austria, 6-4, 6-1; Martina Hingis (16), Switzerland, def. Jana Nejedly, Canada, 6-2, 6-2; Mary Joe Fernandez (9), U.S., def. Jana Kandarr, Germany, 6-0, 6-0.

Mercedes Paz, Argentina, def. Marianne Werdel Witmeyer, U.S., 6-4, 6-4; Karin Kschwendt, Germany, def. Asa Carlsson, Sweden, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; Laurence Courtois, Belgium, def. Andrea Glass, Germany, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2; Natasha Zvereva, Belarus, def. Francesca Lubiani, Italy, 6-3, 6-1; Nicole Arendt, U.S., def. Henrieta Nagyova, Slovakia, 6-3, 6-2; Larisa Neiland, Latvia, def. Kathy Rinaldi Stunkel, United States, 6-3, 6-3; Rachel Viollet, Britain, def. Megan Miller, Britain, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

Claudia Porwik, Germany, def. Clare Wood, Britain, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4; Ruxandra Dragomir, Romania, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 6-7 (4-7), 7-5, 8-6; Jana Novotna (6), Czech Rep., def. Veronika Martinek, Germany, 6-4, 6-0; Kerry-Anne Guse, Australia, def. Nicole Bradtke, Australia, 6-3, 6-0; Katrina Adams, U.S., def. Angelica Gavaldon, Mexico, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1; Natalia Medvedeva, Ukraine, def. Corina Morariu, U.S., 5-7, 7-5, 6-4.

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

RUGBY UNION

IN SYDNEY

Canada 19, Australian Universities 6

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO—Agreed to terms with C-OF Josh Paul on 1-year contract and assigned him to Sarasota, GCL.

MILWAUKEE—Recalled INF Tim Unroe from New Orleans, AA. Optioned C Kelly Stinnett to New Orleans.

MINNESOTA—Recalled LHP Don Sessions from Salt Lake City, PCL. Optioned LHP Mike Milchin to Salt Lake City. Signed SS Daniel Coy. OF Marcus Smith and OF Brian Kennedy.

OAKLAND—Designated OF Phil Plantier for assignment.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Signed 1B A.J. Zapp.

CINCINNATI—Recalled 1B Tim Belk from Indianapolis, AA. Sent LHP Mike Remlinger to Indianapolis.

LOS ANGELES—Claimed OF Wayne Kirby off waivers from Cleveland. Sent INF Dwight Marrero to Albuquerque, PCL.

Enjoy the game.
Carlsberg
EURO 96
Probably the best beer in the world.

SPORTS

Cardinals Deny Braves' Ace a 15th Victory

The Associated Press

One pitch into the game and it was obvious this would not be John Smoltz's night.

Smoltz — who had won 14 games in a row — was in trouble from the start Monday.

Ron Gant hit Smoltz's first pitch over the center-field fence. Brian Jordan drove in six runs and the St. Louis Cardinals stopped the Atlanta Braves, 9-2.

"They came out swinging," Smoltz said. "I've maintained throughout this whole streak that if a team was going to beat me, they had to get a lot of hits. They got 10 hits. So, it's that simple."

Smoltz (14-2) had not lost since his first start of the season, on April 4 against San Francisco. He also had not allowed a run in the first inning since that game until the Cardinals scored three times.

The visiting Cardinals moved into first place in the National League Central and also stopped Atlanta's season-high six-game winning streak.

Smoltz was trying for the first 15-game winning streak in the majors since Gaylord Perry in 1974, and the first in the NL since Steve Carlton in 1972.

Smoltz had given up a total of four earned runs in his previous three starts. But the Braves' string of two straight shutouts ended on Smoltz's first pitch, and the Cardinals quickly loaded the bases with no outs, setting up Jordan's two-run single.

Jordan set a career-high for runs batted in. He hit a sacrifice fly in the third and finished Smoltz with a three-run homer in the seventh.

Smoltz struck out eight, increasing his major-league-leading total to 141. He also fell to 4-9 lifetime against St. Louis.

Andy Benes (5-8) won for the fourth time in five decisions.

Expos 11, Pirates 3 Henry Rodriguez hit two home runs, tying for the major-league lead with 25, and Montreal scored nine times in the second inning.

Rodriguez went 3-for-5 with four RBIs, including a two-run double in the big inning that gave the Expos a 4-3 lead. His performance came on a promotional day for Oh Henry! candy bars at Olympic Stadium.

Darrin Fletcher hit a three-run double, Shane Andrews had two hits and David Segui scored twice in Montreal's biggest inning of the season. The burst ruined the major-league debut of the Pirates starter, Elmer Dessens.

Reds 7, Phillies 0 Mark Portugal pitched his first shutout since 1993, holding Philadelphia to four hits in Cincinnati.

The Phillies lost for the eighth time in 10 games, and dropped below the Reds for the worst record in the NL. The Reds have won five of seven.

Bret Boone and Willie Greene hit home runs, backing Portugal.

Jim Eisenreich had two hits for the Phillies, raising his career average at Riverfront Stadium to .500. But teammate Gregg Jefferies went 0-for-3, leaving him in a 1-for-32 slump.

Mets 2, Rockies 1 Jeff Kent led off the eighth inning with a home run, helping Jason Isringhausen and the Mets win at Shea Stadium.

Isringhausen (4-9), who had lost seven of his previous eight decisions, slowed down Colorado for eight innings. John Franco pitched a scoreless ninth for his 17th save.

The Rockies were held without a home run, ending their team record-tying streak of connecting in 17 straight games.

Marlins 2, Giants 1 Jeff Conine hit a two-run homer, and Florida won despite getting just three hits at Florida's Joe Robbie Stadium.

Conine's 12th home run came in the sixth inning against Mark Leiter.

San Francisco, shut out in its past two games in Atlanta, got four hits and lost its fourth in a row.

John Burkett pitched seven innings and gave up three hits — a home run to Rich Aurilia and doubles by Barry Bonds and Kirt Manwaring.

Greg Colbrunn of the Marlins went 0-for-2, stopping his 21-game hitting streak, longest in the league this year. He was twice hit by pitches.

In American League games:

Twins 3, Yankees 0 The Minnesota Twins were coming off three straight losses to Detroit, the American League's worst team. The New York Yankees were coming off a four-game sweep at Cleveland, the AL's best.

When the Twins and Yankees met at the Metrodome, Minnesota looked the sharper team.

The Yankees' manager, Joe Torre, missed all but two innings of Monday's game, arriving late after his brother's funeral over the weekend.

The Yankees showed all the signs of a team with letdown, getting at least one base runner in every inning without scoring off the Twins left-hander Rich Robertson, who is experiencing something of a turnaround himself.

After an 0-7 start, Robertson is 3-8 with two shutouts and four complete games, half of Minnesota's total of eight.

The Twins made the most of their six hits to knock out the Yankees' starter, Andy Pettitte (11-4), keeping him from becoming the first 12-game winner in the AL.

Robertson allowed eight hits and three walks and was hit on the pitching hand with a batted ball.

"I was struggling, getting behind a lot of hitters; I would just lose it for two or three pitches," he said. "I did keep the ball down, but man, they made some plays out there. A lot of times it's better to be lucky."

The best example of Robertson's luck was that the Twins turned the shot off his hand into a double play. It was one of several big defensive plays behind Robertson.

Paul Molitor and Pat Meares each stopped rallies with diving stops of hard-hit ground balls. Meares also caught a line drive by Ruben Sierra.

The Twins scored their three runs on RBI doubles by Meares and Dave Hollins and on a throwing error by Petitte.

White Sox 4, Angels 2; Angels 6, White Sox 4 J.T. Snow and Tim Salmon each hit three-run homers in the second game, giving California a split at Chicago, the ninth loss for the White Sox in 11 games and the 13th victory in 17 outings for the Angels.

In the opener, Darren Lewis's two-run double with two outs capped a four-run rally for the White Sox in the eighth inning.

Chicago scored a run in each of the first two innings of the second game on an RBI double by Harold Baines and an RBI single by Dave Martinez.

Snow, in a 2-for-17 slump, hit his homer in the fifth to put California ahead, 3-2.

The next inning, Salmon hit his three-run shot, his 18th homer of the year.

In the first game, the White Sox had two hits off Jason Grimsley and trailed 2-0 through seven innings.

With two outs and Mike James in relief, pinch-hitter Chad Kreuter hit a two-run single, tying the game at 2-2. Tony Phillips then doubled, setting up Lewis's go-ahead hit.

Orioles 8, Rangers 3 Cal Ripken went 3-for-4 and knocked in the first two runs of the game with a homer and single at Texas.

Mike Mussina won his 10th game in 14 decisions for the Orioles, who beat the Rangers for only the third time in 11 meetings this season.

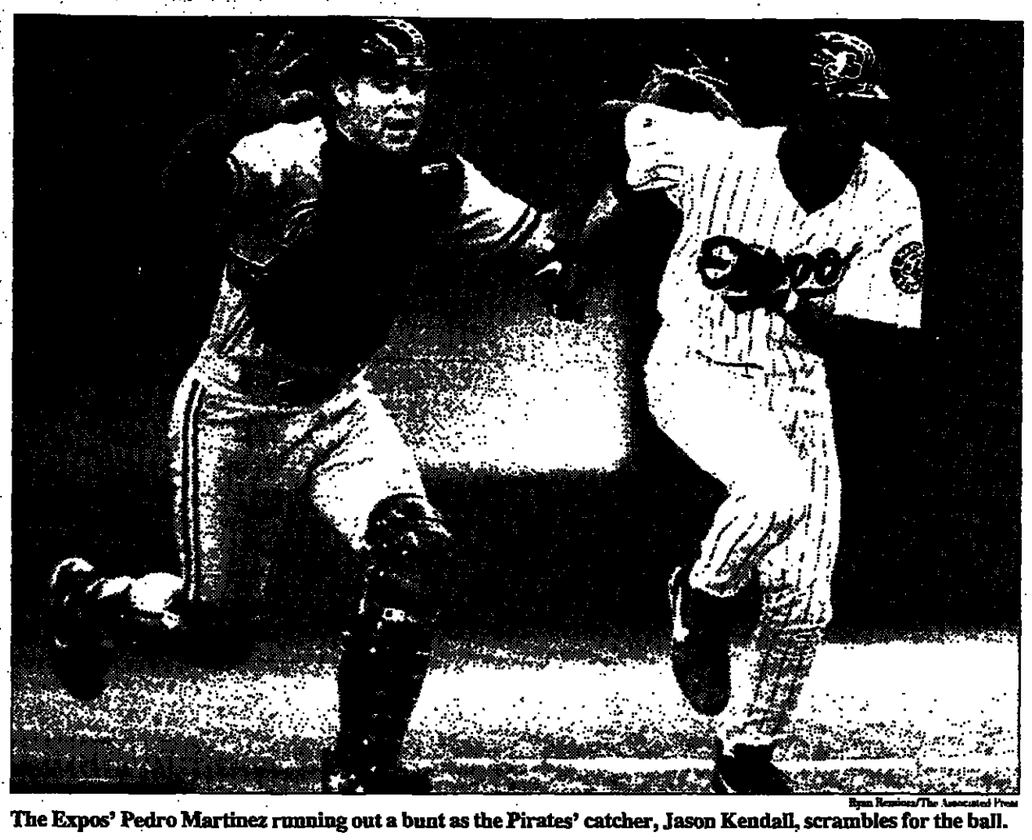
Mussina retired 11 of 12 hitters from the third through the sixth after surviving a bases-loaded, one-out jam in the first.

Athletics 4, Tigers 2 Mark McGwire's 22d home run sparked a four-run first and Oakland held on behind John Wasdin's seven strong innings.

The A's knocked Detroit's right-hander Clint Sodowsky out of the game in the first and were held scoreless thereafter by Greg Keagle.

But the Tigers couldn't catch up against Wasdin (5-1).

Bobby Higginson's 10th homer gave Detroit a 1-0 lead, but the A's responded with a decisive rally in the bottom of the first against Sodowsky, keyed by McGwire's homer and RBI singles by Phil Plantier and Ernie Young.



Ryan Remiorz/The Associated Press

The Expos' Pedro Martinez running out a bunt as the Pirates' catcher, Jason Kendall, scrambles for the ball.

Chatting in Cyberspace With College Hoop Star

Why NBA's Top Prospect Stayed at Wake Forest

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

I COULDN'T hear his voice, but I could feel his cyber-conviction.

"Why didn't you come out?" I had asked, punching the words into the keyboard. "You would have been No. 1."

I clicked on the mouse of my computer, then sat back to wait for his response.

There was a beep and the words began to scroll in the middle of the screen.

"I gave it a lot of thought ... I could have graduated later — night school — but I benefit more from college hoop."

Then a delay of a few seconds, followed by another beep.

"*I promised my mother when she was dying that I would graduate and I will carry that promise out.*"

The screen was still, but soon beeped again.

"YOU STILL THERE????" Tim Duncan wanted to know.

Yes, still there, chatting with the best college basketball player in the country, who would have been the first pick of the National Basketball Association draft *Wednesday night, on his way to the low post in Philadelphia, to a career of outletting to Jerry Stackhouse to start the fast break.*

Duncan decided last month to remain in school, on line, where it can cost plenty to chat, unlike the draft, where talk is cheap.

The next Magic. The new Michael. Wednesday's draft at Continental Arena is full of NBA wannabes, of teen-age luminaries and underdeveloped schoolboys. Duncan, Wake Forest's 6-foot-10-inch *(2.08-meter), 20-year-old center, would* have left the 76ers no choice, given his unquestioned low-post skills, long arms, quick feet, soft touch.

"Iverson will go first," he said.

Having been tipped off that Duncan — like your typical college student — enjoys spending leisure time surfing the Web, I clicked on myself one recent night and ran a search on the screen name that accompanied his profile. The on-line service *informed me that Duncan was at the present* time in a private chat room.

"Would like to interview you," I wrote, clicking on instant message. "E-mail? Telephone?"

A half-minute later, from the vastness of cyberspace, came the following reply: "E-mail takes too long, let's do it now, what would you like to know?"

I knew Duncan's story: kid from St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, an aspiring Olympic swimmer whose training pool was destroyed, along with almost everything else, by Hurricane Hugo. Began playing basketball as a 6-foot-1 ninth-grade guard. Was discovered by Wake Forest's coach, Dave Odom, in the summer of 1992. Led the Demon Deacons to 26 victories and the finals of the Midwest Regional last season, averaging 19 points and 12.3 rebounds, but was already considered the most promising big man by the end of his sophomore year.

"Marcus Camby is better. He killed me head-to-head," Duncan beeped. Then: "I was told that I would have been No. 1 instead of Joe Smith last year. But I wasn't mature enough."

It occurred to me that, compared with some of these other kids, any player who took the time to question if he was mature enough was undoubtedly mature enough.

"*$$$$ will come soon enough,*" offered Duncan, confirming my belief.

I asked if he thought unfair financial pressure forced others to commit to the pros before they were emotionally and physically prepared. "I don't know what to believe," came Duncan's response. "But compared to *what they'll make, they are in $$ trouble.*

"I believe Stack and Stephon Marbury are for real, though."

"For real?" I asked.

"They left school because their dreams were to play in the pros and they believed they were ready. I'm really rooting for Stephon. He deserves a good team."

Duncan's answers were now coming back much faster than I could think of the questions, much less type and click them. I *asked what he would do the night of the* draft, and if there might, after all, be some final regrets.

"I will probably watch ... no regrets ... my father William supports me ... getting my degree in psychology ... I promised my mom ... she took cancer treatments in a tent ... it was terrible."

On the subject of being "for real," it struck me that next year's draft will produce the real prize catch. I started to type in *something to that effect, but was stopped* short by incoming.

"You ought to do a profile!" he wrote, meaning he had tried to click on mine and found none. "How do I know you're real?"

Just as I started to explain, another message appeared: "I have to go now."

And Tim Duncan was gone, no longer traceable on line, off in the night, doing whatever it is that real college students do.

Howe Arrested After Yankees' Cut

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Two days after Steve Howe was released by the Yankees in Cleveland, the 38-year-old pitcher was arrested at Kennedy Airport in New York for having a loaded .357 magnum pistol in his luggage, the Port Authority police said.

Howe, who was suspended from baseball seven times for substance abuse violations, was en route to his home Monday in Whitefish, Montana, when a Port Authority police officer, detected the pistol in Howe's luggage and confiscated it at about 4 P.M., according to a spokesman for the Port Authority police.

Howe was arrested on charges of criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree, which carries a maximum sentence of 2½ to 7 years.

Howe was traveling with his wife, Cyndi. He said Saturday in Cleveland that he would return to Montana while waiting to see if another team was interested in him.

• Darryl Strawberry missed the deadline for paying $300,000 in overdue child and spousal support, prompting a court commissioner to set a trial date for the former major-league star, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

Strawberry, 34, currently playing for the minor league Saints in St. Paul, Minnesota, is charged with "willful failure to provide," a misdemeanor. He could be sent to jail for a year if convicted.

Mark Goldman, a Los Angeles County deputy district attorney, said Strawberry agreed in April to pay $300,000 by Monday to his former wife, Lisa, to avoid criminal prosecution.

DENNIS THE MENACE

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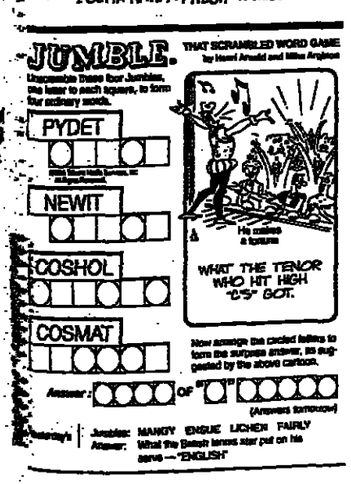

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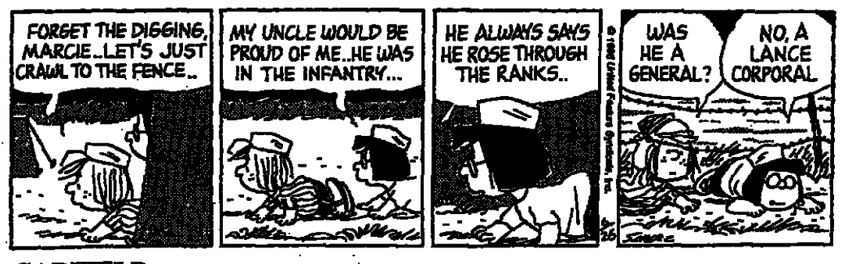

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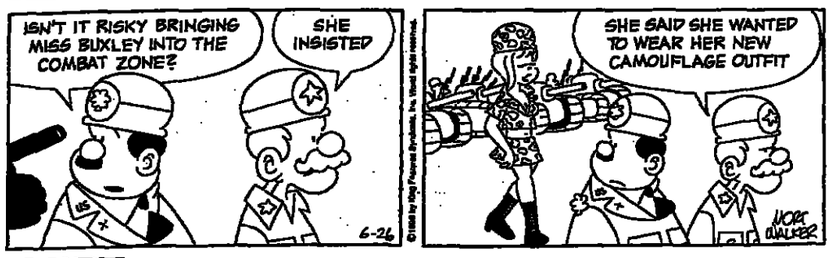

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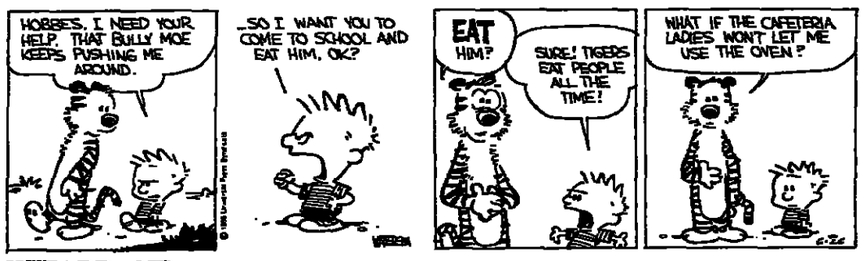

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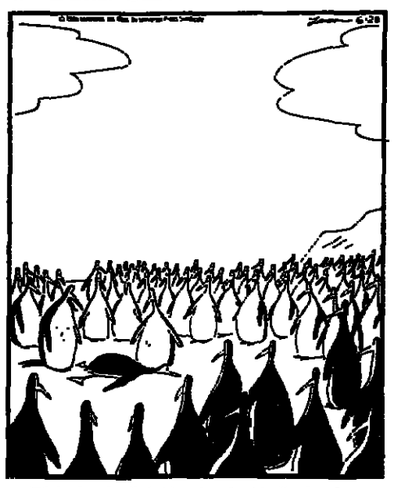

DOONESBURY

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OBSERVER

Bread and Circuses

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The good news from the Census Bureau is that the rich are getting richer faster than they used to get richer. The bad news is that the poor are still either getting poorer or not getting a bit richer.

This is the kind of situation that, if allowed to continue to its logical conclusion, ends with ill-clad soreheads cheering while the flower of the American boardroom goes to the guillotine.

Fortunately the logical conclusion is unlikely to be reached in our time. In other words, let future generations look out for themselves, and while you're up get me another Mercedes Benz.

In any event, the well-heeled of that pleasantly distant future will probably not have to face the guillotine. Americans may love capital punishment, but they like it in quiet good taste. When the logical conclusion overtakes those CEO's of the future, testy American paupers will doubtless prefer to spin them off by lethal injection.

□

But why dwell on a future further away than next quarter's earnings report? What matters is keeping the unrich from becoming disgruntled about their measly lot. Keeping the unrich gruntled constantly occupies our two political parties.

How do they do it? With programs of gruntlement maintenance, or disgruntlement impedance, as for some strange reason it is not called in Washington, home office of mushmouth English.

Whatever you call it, the point is to keep the unrich from turning churlish and rising up against the conspiracy of lawyers and business that is the Federal Government. At present, for instance, the parties are conducting a political campaign distinguished by great heat and little of anything that has to do with the price of eggs, or the price of anything else, including labor, housing, transportation or corporate subsidies.

□

The goal of both parties is to keep the public's eye off the ball. This purpose is conveniently served at the moment by the Whitewater affair, which is a kind of political version of "Entertainment Tonight," rich in headlines and spicy with topics for gossipy back-fence argument.

It is said to be a vital subject because it goes to the "character" issue. Leaving aside the question of what "character" has to do with conducting tricky affairs of state, note how happily it diverts public attention from the widening split between rich and the unrich.

Neither party has anything arresting to say about the "downsizing" of the work force, the collapse of union labor, the death of the cities, the decline of health care, the financing crisis in social programs, or much of anything else that truly competing parties might be debating.

Whitewater and the "character" issue give both parties something to snarl about on television. The Roman emperors knew it was vital to provide the crowd with both bread and circuses. Democrats and Republicans now provide circus for the crowd while laying on the bread for the moneyed society that keeps them in power.

New York Times Service

Now, From Disney: New, Improved Culture

By Paul Goldberger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It could not have been easy for Disney to make the new, animated version of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." It took lots of money, vast amounts of technical expertise and an absolute, complete and total misunderstanding of what the original novel and its many classic film interpretations were about.

No, wait a moment. Maybe Disney didn't misunderstand at all. I've just now cast my eye over the background material that the Walt Disney Studios prepared to explain its intentions, and I think I had it all wrong here. Disney didn't miss the point of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." It just didn't like it.

And what Disney doesn't like, it improves. This is the age of mass entertainment, after all. If "Hunchback" is to work as a Disney animated feature, something has got to be done about it. Ugly, deformed characters imprisoned in haunting, mysterious Gothic architecture? This is not the stuff of which great merchandise tie-ins are made.

So the star of "Hunchback" is no longer the wretched, brooding Quasimodo, played so brilliantly and horrifically by Lon Chaney in the great silent version of 1923 and by Charles Laughton in the equally classic version of 1940. Quasimodo has now become Quasi, a lovable, love-starved cartoon character who looks like a cross between E.T. and Nathan Lane.

As for the solemn and profound Gothic architecture, don't ask. Suffice it to say that the gargoyles now sing and dance. ("Join the Party" is the tag line on the ads.)

This "Hunchback" was designed for the youngsters. Even a 6-year-old could love it. Perhaps *only* a 6-year-old could love it. But what is really troubling about this new animated film is not the way it makes mincemeat of the classic "Hunchback of Notre Dame," or even the way in which Quasi and his friends have become the souvenirs du jour, filling shelf after shelf in Disney stores across the country.

Walt Disney Pictures

Disney's cute Quasimodo: no longer the wretched, brooding Hunchback of earlier film versions.

The novel and the earlier films are strong enough to survive marketing blitzkriegs in the service of mindlessly "improved" versions. The real problem is what all this says about the way virtually everything has now become grist for the entertainment mill.

Our society's appetite for entertainment is now so vast that it has begun to plunder everything — including high culture — in search of material. The Disney version of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" is merely the latest and most spectacular evidence of how our popular culture is literally devouring itself, a maw that grinds all into commercial entertainment.

Coming soon: an animated version of "Anastasia," from 20th Century Fox, with Meg Ryan as the voice of the czar's daughter, and Disney's own "Aida," Verdi's version presumably being in need of fixing. Last fall, there was the infamous movie version of "The Scarlet Letter," starring Demi Moore as a Hester Prynne that Nathaniel Hawthorne never knew.

Now comes the new "Moll Flanders," which at least has the decency to bill itself as "based on the character from the novel by Daniel Defoe." That is a lot different from pretending it is actually a film version of Defoe's novel.

But such technicalities aside, the premise is still the same: Let's take a classic and distort it into something that is likely to pull into the movie theaters that vast market that normally wouldn't touch the classics.

"The Scarlet Letter" now has plenty of sex to titillate the adults; "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" now has plenty of animated singing and dancing to titillate the children, and happy endings for all. In each case the effect is the same: to take a work of subtlety and complexity and to render it laughingly simple, omitting every ambiguity, every nuance.

Much the same has begun to happen with music. Last fall Delos Records brought out a new CD entitled "Heigh-Ho! Mozart: Favorite Disney Tunes in the Style of Great Classical Composers." It is just what it sounds like. Arranged by Donald Fraser and played by the English Chamber Orchestra, it includes such delights as "Beauty and the Beast" in the style of Rachmaninoff, "When You Wish Upon a Star" in the style of Richard Strauss, and the title song, "Heigh Ho!," in the style of Mozart.

It's no accident that the prime mover behind much of this is the Walt Disney Co., which for generations has expanded the definition of family entertainment more aggressively than any company in the world through its animated movies, theme parks and merchandising ventures. But something is different about the way Disney is going about its business now.

The Walt Disney Co. doesn't seem to believe that audiences can handle pain, or hard edges, or ambiguity — or at least it doesn't believe that these things translate into ticket sales, merchandise tie-ins and all the other elements of mass-market entertainment success.

And as Disney expands its reach ever farther, it seems all the more determined to view virtually any component in the Western canon as a potential entertainment vehicle.

What next? Disney's "Job"? He could sing "I've Got a Pack o' Troubles." Disney's "Moby Dick," an animated version of "Free Willy"? Maybe a Disney Hamlet, freed from anguish and indecision. He could smile sweetly while Ophelia, borrowing from another Disney classic, sang "Some Day My Prince Will Come."

Before "Hunchback," I would have written such words in jest, but now I am not so sure. For what is truly troubling is the extent to which Disney, as the colossus of pop culture it has become, seems to have lost its bearings.

Some key indicator that once told this company what was and what was not appropriate seems to have gone awry. It isn't the loss of Jeffrey Katzenberg, the high profile executive who ran the studio until 1994; he approved this project in 1993. Is it a matter of sheer size, now that the company is so large that it sometimes resembles an empire more than a business?

I'm not sure what this new product is. Certainly it is not high culture, yet it isn't quite pure, just-for-fun pop culture, either.

Maybe we should call it Disingenuous Culture, for it pretends to a level of profundity while corrupting the very aspects of high culture it claims kinship with.

I wonder whether Michael Eisner, Disney's chief executive and the man who has brought this company to its present position as the world's most potent purveyor of culture, genuinely believes that whatever has ever been written can be recast into a lovable Disney version.

PEOPLE

The Associated Press

Amanpour: Double reporting.

IN a highly unusual arrangement, two major international news organizations, CBS News and the Cable News Network, will share the reporting talents of **Christiane Amanpour**. CNN's top international correspondent will become a part-time correspondent for "60 Minutes," delivering about five reports a year to the CBS Sunday night news magazine program, while continuing her role at CNN. Terms of the new contract were not disclosed, although Amanpour described it as being for "the next several years." Her previous CNN contract is said to have paid her $1 million a year.

□

Work on **Roman Polanski's** new film, "The Double," has been postponed indefinitely following the defection of **John Travolta**, who was supposed to star in it opposite **Isabelle Adjani**. Shooting was supposed to begin on Monday outside Paris, but reliable sources said the sets had been dismantled. The star of "Saturday Night Fever" and "Pulp Fiction" left France a week ago after a dispute with Polanski over the scenario, an adaptation of Dostoevsky's novel. Mandalay Productions, which is reportedly suing Travolta, has hired **Steve Martin** to replace him.

□

The actor **Robert Downey Jr.** has been freed on $10,000 bail after being stopped for speeding and arrested on charges of having drugs and a gun hidden in his pickup. Downey was driving 70 miles per hour in a 50 mile-per-hour zone on California's Pacific Coast Highway, a sheriff's deputy in Malibu said, adding that a search of the truck uncovered crack and powdered cocaine, a crude type of heroin called Mexican black tar and an unloaded .357-caliber Magnum. Downey, who was nominated for an Academy Award for "Chaplin," must appear in court July 26.

□

Four decades after his death, **James Dean** can still draw a crowd. His face, a symbol of rebellious youth, was unveiled on a billboard-sized replica of a new postage stamp at the Burbank, California, studio lot where he filmed scenes for his three movies: "East of Eden," "Rebel Without a Cause" and "Giant." About 2,000 fans battled the sweltering summer heat to attend the launch of the stamp, which was going on sale nationwide Tuesday. It is the second in the "Legends of Hollywood" commemorative series. A **Marilyn Monroe** stamp was the best-seller of 1995, but **Elvis** is still the stamp king, with than 124 million Elvis stamps sold since 1993.

□

Arnold Schwarzenegger has been reinstated as Hollywood's top heavyweight after his latest release, "Eraser," netted $25 million over the weekend, shunting aside Walt Disney's "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," which made $21.3 million.

□

There's no mystery about what **Mary Higgins Clark** will be doing in November. The best-selling mystery writer is planning to be married around Thanksgiving to **John J. Conheeney**, a retired chief executive of Merrill Lynch Futures.

□

At 90, **Billy Wilder** is still looking at scripts. He's just stopped celebrating his birthday. Wilder, director and co-writer of "Some Like It Hot," "Sunset Boulevard" and "The Apartment," has just turned 90. "There was no party, no naked girls jumping out of cakes," he said, adding that he spends his days "writing a little, reading a lot and watching the news, like everyone else."

□

Barbora Kohoutkova, a 17-year-old Czech dancer, won the only gold medal awarded at the fifth New York International Ballet Competition. Her partner, **Ivan Dinev** of Bulgaria, 23, shared silver medals with **Gennadi Saveliev** of Russia and **Tatiana Jou-ravel** of Ukraine, both 22. **Carlos Molina** of Colombia was presented with the first *Igor Youskevitch* Award, for a one-year contract with the American Ballet Theater.

Dave Allocco/Reuters

Travolta: "Double" trouble.

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